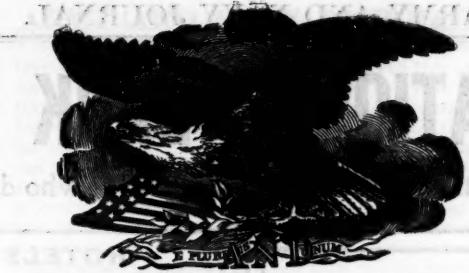


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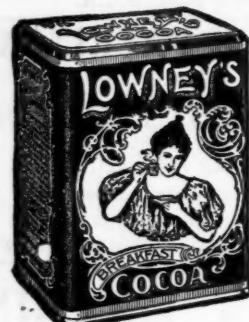
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A plea for giving to lieutenant colonels a position in regimental formations more in keeping with their rank is put forward by Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf., in calling attention, in the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association, to what he denominates "inconsistencies in our Drill Regulations." For the lieutenant colonel, when the regiment passes in review, he thinks a place should be found and designated. "He should be in front of the leading major, and by virtue of the meaning of his grade, he might properly follow the colonel and his staff at proper distance, or take his place on the right of the adjutant, in any case preceding the band." We heartily concur with Colonel Crane as to the necessity for the proper and consistent placing of lieutenant colonels in regimental ceremonies. The lieutenant colonel has no place assigned him, that is, consistent with his rank or fitting to the dignity of his position; still, his place is assigned and designated in the Infantry Drill Regulations, as paragraph 439, which reads as follows, shows: "In regiments the staff is six paces in rear of the colonel, and is arranged from right to left as follows: Adjutant, others officers according to rank, senior on the right. In column the lieutenant colonel takes post on right of the staff." There is little doubt that an almost unanimous feeling exists among the lieutenant colonels that the present position is not in keeping with the rank. In the evolutions of the regiment, Colonel Crane says, the colonel commands merely Halt, and the three battalions execute the halt never at the same time, or together. He holds there is no excuse for this, and that the colonel should follow the good general rule already fixed, and command: 1, Battalions; 2, Halt.

Capt. G. F. Baltzell, 5th U.S. Inf., in the same issue, in discussing the Drill Regulations, suggests that only simple formations should be learned and applied, and that great encouragement should be extended toward, and regulations should require, the use of various kinds of terrain for training. There should also be practice of different units at war strength. Such prescribed movements in the manual of arms as are neither necessary nor thoroughly useful in teaching the soldier the required ease in handling his piece should be eliminated. In company drill all movements that are not practical or valuable for campaign or battle should be eliminated, except the fewest possible movements exclusively for ceremonies. Every principle set forth in the Drill Regulations should agree absolutely with those of the same nature in the Field Service Regulations, the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, and other prescribed manuals. No contradictions and, as far as possible, no repetitions should appear. Major Hunter Liggett, 13th U.S. Inf., says of the much-criticized "normal attack," that if by it is meant an iron-clad form to be followed under all conditions, it should be eradicated. If it is an elementary illustration merely, such as is the normal formation of an outpost or of advance and rear guards, it cannot injure, and will be of much assistance in training. He believes that it was in this last sense that the framers of the Infantry Drill Regulations worked, and it is not thought "that any one of the very intelligent body of National Guard or Volunteer officers will for a moment consider it in any other sense." An Infantry Drill Regulations (1906), perfect for the German infantry, could not possibly be improved upon in principle, but in Germany it is a question of a nation of trained soldiers. "Such we are not nor ever will be." Prophetic utterances like this are hardly within the scope of such a discussion. How can Major Liggett tell what the exigencies of our future development may require? The value to the industrial man of a military training as shown by the commercial expansion of Germany and the testimony of her leading men to the increased working capacity given to a man by military training are ma-

king a deep impression upon other nations, and it is too much to say that this country will never find it to its interest to make all its men trained soldiers. Major Liggett should remember that in the last few years there has been a decided tendency toward wider military training, as shown by the growth of military schools and academies for boys, and the giving of military training in public schools. So far, nothing but the best results have come from this training. Not an instance have we heard of in which this training has been criticised except by perennial objectors to things military—the "peace" folk. In England has grown up a demand for universal military training, headed by such men as Field Marshal Lord Roberts and others of wide experience, who have seen the beneficial results to men taken out of the narrow environment of crowded tenement districts, placed under the control of men of the high character of the average army officer and taught elements of cleanliness and sanitation, of which they had only the slightest ideas before. As the United States increases in population and cities are more and more congested, we may find ourselves impelled to fall back upon military training to give to our young men the discipline and knowledge of the virtue of co-operation which are so conspicuous and salutary features of military service.

In our issue of Aug. 12 we referred to the ability shown by General Kuropatkin in the handling of the Russian forces in the Manchurian war, and said that the more his work was studied as done under the demoralizing conditions which prevailed, the personal unfitness of many of those in high command, the revelry and dissipation which took the place of serious attention to duty, the laxity of discipline, contrasted with the severity of organization and the almost fanatical devotion to duty which characterized the Japanese from the highest to the lowest, the greater becomes the appreciation of the skill he displayed in getting his army off disastrous fields with so little loss. The New Orleans Picayune now declares that "Kuropatkin was a failure as a field marshal handling a great army." Considering that Kuropatkin was conducting a frontier campaign thousands of miles from the capital, that he was depending upon a single-track railway, that the navy did not aid him in any way, that the Japanese had a free rein in the landing of troops for the Manchurian war when and where they chose without any interference at sea, that the hostilities were begun when Japan was fully prepared and the Russians admittedly were not, and that the greatest battles in history, so far as numbers involved and length of battle fronts were concerned, were fought, without the Russians failing to retreat in good order, we are at a loss to understand in what respect Kuropatkin proved himself to be an "acknowledged failure." The inability to win a battle does not prove the incompetency of a general, for, measured by that test, Washington's military reputation and that of many other noted captains would not be high. Judged by the ordinary tests, we must accord to Kuropatkin no small measure of praise for his handling of his forces, and wonder what he would have done if the nobles, the titled officers and others in position of authority under him had been as devoted to their country as those who fought under Marshal Oyama and the other Japanese leaders.

One of the resolutions adopted on Aug. 18 at the Mystic (Conn.) Convention of the National Peace Society, which is really a gathering of the admirers of Alfred Love, of Philadelphia, recommended that "if soldiers must be maintained they be employed at police duty, instead of being kept in idleness." This is an antilogy that we trust President Love will take occasion to correct as soon as possible. Policemen are merely soldiers under another name. The 9,000 uniformed policemen of Greater New York are armed with revolvers and clubs, and in this respect are an army under civilian control. If it be said that they are needed every day in keeping the peace, it may be replied that only a comparatively small number of these men make any arrests or do any more serious work than to patrol their beats. One has but to consult the blotter in the average station house to see how small a number of the men have anything else to do than to patrol the sidewalks. So far as the others are concerned, they accomplish nothing except being in reserve and ready for an emergency. Their value lies in the fact that would-be malefactors and disturbers of the peace know that these men are within call. So it is with the Army. They are kept in training and at the call of the government in the event of necessity, and their existence as a reserve makes their value as preservers of peace. To be consistent, the Love Society should demand the curtailment of the police force to the lowest possible figure, based upon the actual arrests made by the police, with the ultimate object of doing away with police entirely and abiding in peace and harmony under the reign of universal love and brotherly affection. This recommendation that the soldiers of the nation be changed into another kind of militant factor, armed with a club instead of a rifle, is a sad travesty upon the consistency of the Mystic Conventioners.

Commenting on the attempt of certain newspapers to make it appear that boxing contests are permitted on ships of the Navy, "although prohibited by the civil law in the states," we referred, in our issue of Aug. 14, to the frequent prize fights in New York city under the protection of the law. A peculiarly disagreeable feature of them is the fact that they are managed by

promoters as a business. In the old days of the prize ring, fights were held to decide the question of fistic ability between recognized champions, but now these ring contests are part of a big money-making scheme, in which whatever of "sport" is in a prize fight is secondary to the question of a "house" and the box office receipts. These fights are discussed ad nauseam in the sensational papers, and the participants are described and pictured until the youth of the city come to regard these "champions" as real heroes and think that the only thing in life worth while is to become a "Young" So-and-So, a "Kid" Blank or a "Battling" Smith. There can be no legitimate comparison between these syndicate fights, which corrupt the youth of the cities, and the sparring bouts on board ship, which are conducted with no reference to door receipts, but merely to develop the art of self-defense. In the military tournament in the Division of the Philippines at Manila boxing bouts have been a regular feature of the program, but anyone acquainted with the commercialized conditions surrounding the city club fights would not think of comparing the two classes of contests.

One would think West Point some remote and out-of-the-way place, as inaccessible as the home of the Grand Llama in Thibet, and not a spot visited by thousands of excursionists, to judge from a letter appearing in a New York paper, signed "George W. McPherson," who wondered what would be the fate of Professor Zueblin if he could be imagined as entering West Point, knowledge of his recent assertion as to "snobs" having preceded him. We can assure this writer that the professor would not be drawn and quartered, nor would he even be thrown headlong off the bluff into the river, as he appears to think. On the contrary, Dr. Zueblin would be treated with the utmost courtesy by everyone on the post. This is a matter that would be determined, not by the merit of the visitor, but by the character of his entertainers, who are "officers and gentlemen." We advise Professor Zueblin to make a visit to West Point by all means, for nothing would do so much to disabuse his mind of the erroneous impressions he has formed as to the character of the graduates of the Military Academy. We will stake our reputation upon his reception there in such a manner that he will carry home with him only pleasant impressions of his visit, qualified, perhaps, by the remorse of conscience he will naturally feel when he recalls what he has said of the Military Academy and its graduates.

Colonel Gorgas, from the testimony of such men as the British Minister at Panama and others who made close observations, estimates that the total deaths from yellow fever among the French canal employees during their nine years of trial at Panama was about 16,500. According to the proportion between the forces employed, the American losses by death from yellow fever should now total to about 8,000, but the actual loss has been only nineteen. At the end of our five years of occupation, from all causes our losses by deaths, based on the French losses, should be 23,850, whereas they actually have been only 3,317. It is by such impressive marshaling of figures that the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone brings to the attention of the average indifferent reader the work that has been done in Panama to make the success of the canal construction a certainty. While yielding to none in admiration for American pluck, one may well question whether the inroads of yellow fever, such as attacked the French canal force, would not have been able to quench American enthusiasm in the canal project and lead to the abandonment of the enterprise or to its postponement to another generation.

Telegraphic dispatches from the Far East on Aug. 24, announcing a strengthening of the garrisons of the Chinese fortresses near the Russian frontier, in accordance with a secret convention which China and Japan are said to have drawn up, in view of the possibility of the breaking out of war in the Far East, make instructive a review of the present composition of the Chinese army. It consists of 216 battalions of infantry, 45 squadrons of cavalry, 54 field and 82 mountain batteries, 16 machine-gun companies, 12 battalions of engineers and 15 transport battalions, equipped and trained on modern principles. The pupils at officers' schools number 700, and those of non-commissioned officers' schools 2,500. The instructional staff of military educational establishments now consists practically entirely of European trained Chinese officers, there being only eight German and eighteen Japanese military instructors left in the service of the Chinese government.

Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, U.S.A., in his recent paper in infantry fire in battle, suggested the use of a small gun to fire a projectile with a bursting charge and a smoke-producing compound that would act as range finder. With the small, light rifle bullets of to-day an infantryman cannot tell whether he has got the range or not. Colonel Evans thought it would be a paying enterprise for the government to invest several hundred dollars for a light gun and a few pack mules to give the Infantry the best possible range finder. Interesting experiments have recently been conducted in Austria with a rifle projectile designed for ranging purposes. The projectile was charged with a smoke-producing substance which was ignited on contact by the action of a percussion cap. It yielded a clearly perceptible puff of smoke, thus supplying a ready means of observing the effect of infantry fire, equaling the facilities at the disposal of the artillery.

Illustrating the use of the aeroplane in war, Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th U.S. Inf., in the *Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association*, imagines the Peninsular campaign of McClellan and Lee fought over again in the year 1900. The infantry would march no faster, and the cavalry would be no swifter, than it was forty years ago. Supposing McClellan received an aeroplane costing about as much as the horses of a squadron of cavalry, and independent both of mud and forage, for the roads of Virginia are little better than they were fifty years ago, his vision in place of being limited by the earthworks in front of him would immediately extend to Richmond. While the aeroplane could be riddled by day, it could fly up at night and detect the fires of the opposing army. "On the night of June 25, 1862, Lee massed 59,500 men on the north bank of the Chickahominy, leaving only 27,000 in front of Richmond to hold McClellan's 75,000 in check. If an aeroplane had swept over those columns halted in position on the north bank, the cook fires would have shown where the bulk of Lee's army was, and McClellan could have struck straight at Richmond." When Lee at Manassas moved his army in two wings, separated by two days' march, an aerial scout dispatched by Pope at night would have seen the camp fires of the enemy. The most that cavalry has been able to do in the past in discovering the enemy, says Captain Taylor, has been to locate the heads of the marching columns, and he wonders whether within three years the most important function of obtaining and rapidly transmitting information will have passed from the cavalrymen into "the abler hands of the navigator of the air." As one reads the paper by Captain Taylor one cannot fail to be impressed with the importance that fires will play in the future possible activities of the aeroplane. McClellan had a captive balloon when he was near Richmond, and that city could be seen from the tops of trees, but the country was so thickly wooded and so well adapted to the purposes of concealment that it is doubtful whether much valuable information could have been gained by an aeroplane, the enemy having full notice of its coming and being prepared to mislead its occupants. Before this day in history fires have been extinguished to conceal the movements of an army, and, per contra, fires have been left burning when an army has moved its position, to deceive the enemy. After the defeat of the Americans in the battle of Long Island, and Washington found it necessary to leave the island, he left his fires burning and removed his troops by night, completely masking his movements from Lord Howe, who, seeing the camp fires, imagined the colonials to be still within his grasp. The transfer of the troops was conducted under the direction of Col. John Glover, to whom is given the credit for the idea of leaving the camp fires burning. We note in the new International Encyclopedia a conflict of dates in connection with this movement of troops. Under the name of Glover it gives the date as Aug. 28-29, and, under the heading of the battle of Long Island it says the transfer took place on Aug. 29-30. With the development of the fireless cooker, it will be still easier in the future for armies to get along without night fires when concealment is necessary, and if aeroplanes ever come to be a practical means of night scouting there may be so general an absence of lights that the aeroplane night scout may find not a single twinkling light to guide his observations, or serve as the basis of a report on his return to camp.

In the September *Van Norden* appears an article by Capt. A. J. Henderson, U.S.R.C.S., commander of the revenue cutter *Thetis*, on the "First and Last Aid in the Arctic." It describes the splendid relief and administrative work accomplished each summer by the U.S.R.C.S. amid the perils of Alaskan waters. It is one of the duties of the C.O. of the cutter to enforce law and order at any port visited, and he is therefore appointed a U.S. commissioner for the Northern district of Alaska, and also acts as probate judge, ex-officio justice of the peace and coroner. An assistant U.S. attorney and U.S. deputy marshal are also on board. There is scarcely any limit to the duties which the C.O. of an Alaskan patrol cutter is called upon to perform. After a year or two of that service an officer of the U.S.R.C.S. ought to be able to qualify for almost any position in the gift of the government, from a Supreme Court justice'ship to chief of police. The commanding officer of the cutter sometimes has to settle private disputes, to restore husband to wife, or to induce a wife to return to her husband. Marriages are celebrated among the natives, and all the white beach-combers found living with Eskimo women are given the option of a speedy marriage or arrest and trial, with the prospect of fine and imprisonment. The work of the vessel carries her into many remote and out-of-the-way places, and her appearance is regarded as a time of rejoicing and celebration by Eskimos, missionaries and teachers alike. At Nome all mail for the settlements in the Arctic and for St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, is taken aboard and duly distributed during the summer. This means a great deal to the missionaries and teachers, for it is their only means of communication with the outside world. Narrow escapes of the *Thetis* when caught in the icepacks are described, and pictures are given of her fast in the ice and taking on board a supply of fresh water from an ice floe. One cannot read such a story without being impressed with the high sense of duty which inspires men of the Revenue Cutter Service to devote themselves so conscientiously, if not enthusiastically, to such arduous, often monotonous and perilous work.

Another new pilot chart has been issued by the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, for the benefit of the Navy and mariners generally. The South Pacific Ocean, with Australia and the East Indies on one margin, and Panama and South America on the other, already an exceedingly promising region for shipping and destined to ever-increasing importance when the Panama Canal is opened, has never until now been portrayed by a pilot chart. There has just appeared the first issue of a quarterly chart, to be followed by others at intervals of three months, combining at a glance steam and sailing routes, average winds, region of icebergs, magnetic variation, average status of atmospheric pressure and temperature, location of wireless telegraph stations, etc. While the face of the chart is given up to graphic features, the reverse side is filled with instructive printed matter relating to the harbor facilities in Peru, Chile and Tasmania, and to a series of replies to various questions that have been put to the Hydrographic Office and that are of value or interest to others beside the inquirers. There are now five series of pilot charts published by the Hydrographic Office as follows: The North Atlantic (monthly, in its twenty-sixth year), North Pacific (monthly, in its

sixteenth year), South Atlantic (quarterly, second issue just out), Great Lakes (annual, first issue this summer), and South Pacific (quarterly). By means of these charts the Hydrographic Office has won an immense corps of freely co-operating observers from among captains and officers of all maritime nations, whose timely and valuable contributions are utilized in these and other charts and publications required by our fleet. The Hydrographic Office thus in a real sense contributes to the preparation of the fleet for war, since ships cannot voyage safely and speedily without charts. Those who co-operate by furnishing information receive these charts in exchange, to others they are sold at cost.

A striking commentary upon current denunciations of military establishments as tending to national bankruptcy is furnished by statistics compiled by the British Consul General at Berlin, who reports that the population of Germany was 45,222,113 in 1882, 51,770,284 in 1893, and 61,720,529 in 1907, a gain of nearly thirty-seven per cent. during the twenty-five years, the largest gain over the population of the period just preceding 19.22 per cent., being in the later period of twelve years, the gain for the previous twelve years being 14.48 per cent. This increase was due not so much to a growing birth rate as to the lessening of the death rate through improved sanitation and advanced medical and surgical knowledge. It is to be noted that a large proportion of the population of Germany is under compulsion in the matter of sanitation and physical exercise through enforced military service. It is to be noted that from 1882 to 1895 the increase of the males was 14.71 per cent. and of females 14.26 per cent., and from 1895 to 1907 the figures were, respectively, 19.88 and 18.58 per cent. The result is that, while in 1882 the excess of females over males was 920,615, in 1907 it was only 798,329. The statistics of the increase of wealth further show that whatever may be said of the waste of a military establishment, it is accompanied by a phenomenal prosperity in the country where it is the chief feature in public administration. The number of persons who were living an accumulated fortune or on annuities or pensions was 1,354,486 in 1882, 2,142,808 in 1895, and 3,404,983 in 1907, an increase of 58.20 per cent. in the former and 58.90 per cent. in the latter period. An increase far in excess of the growth of population.

Our Utah correspondent, Mr. John Morgan, who is apparently a Welshman, writes to *The Druid*, a Welsh paper of Scranton, Pa., saying: "I am a firm believer in compulsory military training. We, both in Britain and America, gibe at the Continental European conscript, and in our blindness refer to them as hirelings, whereas it is England and America who use 'hirelings,' as neither country possesses a national army in the true sense of the word, but hire men for that purpose, at so many shillings a week or dollars a month. The only national army is where the whole nation, no matter whether rich or poor, peer or pauper, are compelled to give their one, two or three years to their country, to learn to take their proper part in the defense of their native land, should such an unfortunate occasion arise. The nation would reap the benefit in not only having its young manhood trained to arms, but the physical benefits would be immense. The best thing that could happen to a growing lad is to be under a drill sergeant for several months, especially in England, where the 'setting up' process is down to a finesse. If that were so, we would not see so many clodhoppers in our journeys in Wales, who look old at thirty-five, and slouch along like an old man of over fourscore years, before passing their fortieth birthday. Under compulsory military training, the young manhood of the country would learn habits of obedience, discipline, punctuality, orderliness, cleanliness—factors that would tell in their favor in after life. Of course, I do not believe in the German idea of a national army—the ideal is that of the Swiss republic, a militia based on the Swiss system for home defense, and a smaller, higher trained professional force for service abroad."

Quoting the statement of Major Leonard, the judge advocate in the Sutton case, "the amazing charge has been repeatedly made here that the government of the United States was trying to cover up this unfortunate affair and shield somebody," the New York Evening Globe says: "The major is suffering from a confusion not uncommon among both the civil and the military servants of the government. They sincerely and spontaneously assume that they are the government, and therefore consider any criticisms directed at them personally as criticism of the government itself. Whether Sutton killed himself accidentally or intentionally, or whether his end came from a shot from another hand, it is manifest that the occurrence was most disgraceful to the officers involved. Is it strange that the pushing of the case was resisted? This not because of a desire to protect murderers, for the facts thus far brought out support the original verdict, but from a feeling that no practical good would come from another inquiry. The attitude of the clique at Annapolis is, of course, not to be approved, but there is no difficulty about understanding it. But in spite of the effort to keep a lid on the scandal it broke out the more fiercely. It will be conceded that the present investigation has been searching. The world has been ransacked for witnesses, and the relatives of the dead officer given every chance to vindicate his memory. But it is to be understood that the government of the United States is not directly or indirectly on trial. We can hardly have a spread of the idea that to criticize public servants, even unjustly or outrageously, is a species of treason. Once this doctrine gained a lodgment all kind of rottenness would come in with it."

"Of all national anthems doubtless the most difficult to sing is 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" says Putnam's Magazine. "Probably not one American in ten thousand can repeat the words of the song, and almost as few have the range of voice that is necessary to carry one successfully from the lowest note to the highest of this inspiring song. Comdr. William F. Fullam, who is in command of the Naval Training Station at Newport, must find it no easy task to enforce his rule that every naval apprentice who leaves that school shall be able to sing both 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'The Red, White and Blue.' The third stanza of the former is omitted—an excellent innovation, as it reflects only the passions of a war long since ended, and adds nothing to

the beauty of the song. Every Sunday morning the boys march to services on the parade grounds to the martial notes of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers'; and twice a week they are specially trained in singing, etc. Commander Fullam's effort to familiarize his charges with patriotic American airs is especially praiseworthy, if the naval apprentices are as polyglot a body as the pupils in the public schools of New York."

In a recent tabulation made by Henry S. Fleming, secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association, an attempt is made to estimate the coal resources of the world. This is embodied in the following table showing the area and contents of the principal coal deposits:

	Sq. miles.	Estimated contents, tons.
United States.....	409,900	2,000,000 million
China	232,500	1,500,000 "
Canada	65,000	"
India	35,000	"
N. S. Wales.....	24,000	15,000 "
Russia	20,000	"
Great Britain	12,000	146,875 "
Spain	5,500	4,000 "
Japan	5,500	50,000 "
France	2,500	25,000 "
Austria-Hungary	1,800	30,000 "
Germany	1,700	164,344 "
Belgium	500	20,000 "
Siberia, Cent. Asia, Africa	180,000	"

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who writes from Washington, D.C., and signs himself "Naval Officer," says: "Beehler's article drew a prize from the U.S. Naval Institute, and it has most favorably been commented upon in the Service papers. Every thinking layman and every sane naval officer knows that should we go to war the first strategic move that we would make, no matter how many battleships we had, would be to abandon the Philippine Islands. Yet Beehler allots a big bunch of admirals, ships and things to them in his great paper. I love the Navy and its traditions, as I found them many years ago when I entered it, and still take a most lively interest in all of its affairs, but I hate this hysterical, mad crowd that seem now to be controlling it."

Officers of the U.S.S. *St. Louis*, recently at Samoa, on cruise, report that American rule in Samoa is popular, and they speak in high terms of the company of Samoans organized into what is known as the Fiti Fiti, or local garrison. The men are selected from among the Samoan chiefs, who hold their position during good behavior. Bad behavior forfeits their place in the ranks. They are clothed in red turbans, blue loin cloths and a very short skirt. They carry the regulation American rifle and are expert in the manual of arms, and, in fact, in any of the maneuvers or drill required of all troops in the service of Uncle Sam. They are paid at the rate of about \$18 per month and are commanded by American naval officers. They are a picturesque body of men, and have been in the service for several years.

More closely than ever would be drawn the bonds between this country and the Dominion of Canada if the project for a great inland waterway between Canada and New York city, through Lake Champlain, the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, should be consummated. The recent celebrations of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain cannot fail to stimulate the activity of those who favor such a scheme. A conference was recently held in Ottawa between American and Canadian interests in behalf of the project. American Consul Charles Deal, of St. Johns, Quebec, reports that the carrying out of such a plan would give an opportunity for the investment of American capital and the employment of American labor.

Of Lieut. Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, of the British army, who has just been appointed secretary in the Military Department at the India Office, the United Service Gazette tells this story as illustrating his capacity for work: A short time ago an officer was trying hard to find out General Duff's recreation. "Do you play bridge much?" he asked. "Not much," replied the general. "Billiards, perhaps?" "Very little." "Chess?" "Badly." "Any outdoor sports?" "At rare intervals." The interrogator then lost his patience. "Then what on earth do you do?" "The only thing possible in the British army," was Duff's reply, "I work."

The Hawaiian Gazette, of Honolulu, suggests that "If it is not a hard-and-fast rule of the War Department to name forts and camps after American generals, the authorities might well consider the propriety of retaining native names here, where they are euphonious. How much better Camp Leilehua, or even Leilehua Barracks, sounds than 'Schofield Barracks.' For the Gibraltar of which Fort Ruger forms a part, the general name of Leahi might be preserved. Indeed, wherever we have a battery a more suitable, or at least more suggestive and musical name could be had from the soil than the one now in use."

The next monthly field day for the 11th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 28. The program was published as a post order on Aug. 13, and it is of interest to note that of the seventeen events fourteen are "horse" events. Also that the program, lengthy as it is, is to be finished in three hours. There is much interest in athletics in the 11th Cavalry, as is shown by the many nines entered in the baseball league tournament now proceeding at Fort Oglethorpe, and the greatly increased interest and enthusiasm for mounted work created by the monthly field days.

The annual prize of \$5,000, instituted by King Leopold, of Belgium, in 1874, will, for the year 1911, be awarded for the best work in French, Flemish, English, German, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese on "The progress of aerial navigation, and the most effective means for its encouragement." The works submitted for competition must reach the Belgian Minister for Science and Art before March 1, 1911.

LOCKS VERSUS SEA LEVEL

In the "Battle of the Levels" in the Sun, Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., U.S.A., replies to the letter of Admiral Goodrich which we quoted recently. Writing from Washington, Aug. 11, he says:

"Admiral Goodrich has allowed himself to be drawn into error by perusal of the continuing clamor of the sea level advocates, which has been ignored by the lock advocates, for the reason that arguments once met and demolished need not be answered anew at every reappearance."

"The sea level advocates have not proved that their type of canal could be constructed at figures approximating the cost of the lock type. On the contrary, it has been asserted by Colonel Goethals that the figures of cost for creating a narrow tortuous channel at sea level—a channel far different from Bunau-Varilla's dream of 'The Straits'—would far exceed the outside figures of cost of the wider, straighter and deeper lock canal."

"Colonel Goethals agrees with Admiral Goodrich's sentiment as to providing future generations with a safe and easy transit, rather than a vexatious and dangerous passage, and is proceeding to that end. That this is to be attained by the lock type, and never could be attained by any practicable sea-level type, will be clear to the Admiral if he will but read an editorial in the Marine Review for April, 1909. This publication is wholly a shippers' journal, and its editorial utterances can be regarded as a more authoritative voice of the merchant marine than has yet been heard through your columns. This editorial dilates on the question of plan and curvature at intersections of reaches; it explains the hazards attendant on big ships navigating curved courses in narrow channels; it compares the widths of proposed channels; it compares the depths and the effect of 'bottom drag'; it compares the effect of currents in the two types; it studies the dangers attending the use of locks, and it summarizes in part as follows:

"We question if a navigator can be found who, when he fully understands both plans, will not unhesitatingly declare for the lock type, even though he may never have done any locking, while to those who have the problem has no terrors."

"Above all, the Admiral does not know that the President is entirely familiar with all the arguments pro and con, has considered them in the minutest detail, and is ignoring this cleverly engineered clamor of the small minority, for the good and sufficient reason that he is confident that he is going to give the American people 'the canal that the seafaring community, peaceful and belligerent alike, desire.'"

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., replies in turn to Major Morrow. Writing to the Sun from Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 16, he says:

"From his 'spirited reply' (your own expression) to my mild question, I infer that Major Morrow thinks an editorial in the Marine Journal for April, published before the disaster at the Soo destroyed the seaman's last shred of confidence in the safety of locks, and written by I know not whom, speaks for the shipping world with greater authority than do Mr. Gustav H. Schwab and Rear Admiral Chadwick. If this inference is incorrect, I am sorry to have misinterpreted his remarks. It is, of course, quite impossible for anyone acquainted with the distinguished and responsible gentlemen just named (who were mentioned in my letter of Aug. 8) to question the authority with which they represent the merchant marine and the naval Service respectively, much more to deny this authority altogether and concede it to an unknown writer in even so admirable and highly considered a periodical as the Marine Journal. The seafaring community, therefore, will take fresh heart from Major Morrow's statement that it is to have the canal it desires."

"One must regret that Major Morrow was, unhappily, so indiscreet as to bring the President's name into this agreeable discussion, conducted hitherto on equal and impersonal terms. In so doing he has effectively sealed the lips of all loyal subordinates of the Commander-in-Chief and debarred them from further participation in your delightful 'Battle of the Levels.'

RESULTS OF THE BATTLESHIP CRUISE.

Nothing could more clearly reveal how the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet was misunderstood than some of the newspaper prophecies made a year ago. These seem to be entirely forgotten in the chorus of applause which greeted the fleet's return. It will be remembered that after the fleet reached the Pacific coast many newspapers said that it ought to return, that its chief purpose had been accomplished, and that its further voyage across the Pacific would be of no value. They could see nothing in its cruise but a desire to "show off" on the part of the United States, as if it were a boy with a new pair of boots splashing around in a mud puddle. They seemed unable to forecast the influence upon the politics of the world which lay hidden in it. This type of blindness was illustrated by the New Haven (Conn.) Register, whose editorial entitled "Two Voyages" we found this week in looking over some old clippings. We refer to it now because it demonstrates clearly at this day the capacity for misunderstanding the weight which such a display of naval strength can have upon the nations of the world. There is a large class of people who can see in a movement of soldiers or naval vessels only a desire to parade, to bluster, or to play the bully. They cannot perceive how closely military armaments are associated with the politics of the leading nations. Treaties and conventions between nations are affected, if not inspired, by these armaments. As soon as Japan showed she was able to take care of herself, and that her soldiers and ships could be used for the assistance of her ally, she did not have to wait long to find a great nation ready to make an alliance with her. No nation has cared to make China an ally because of inability to defend herself or to assist her friend, and in consequence China has had this part of her territory taken from her and has been compelled to sit by and see herself saved from dismemberment not because of her own power of defense, but because of the rivalry of the other nations, which feared that in case of dismemberment one Power would get too great a slice.

It was this point of view which the New Haven Register seemed unable to take a year ago. On July 10 it spoke thus editorially of the Battleship Fleet: "This fleet has skirted substantially the whole of our American continent. It has accomplished the practical part of the purpose for which it started. From now on its purpose is visionary, problematical, some think vain and foolish. It is to pass to Hawaii and show our new possessions how big we are. It is to pass the coasts of China and Japan in the foolish belief that it can give those peoples an added impression of our terrible greatness. It is to visit Australia, just to tickle the desire of those isolated people to see a big naval show. It will probably do as much for many other foreign countries,

some of whom will smile at our vanity, chiefly." We do not wish to single out the New Haven Register for particular criticism. Other papers, such as the New York World, took substantially the same position. Such sentiments as those we have quoted made up much of the World's frequent criticism of the cruise. Of course, the Register and the World could not see that instead of awing Japan, the effect of the cruise was to call from the Island Kingdom the greatest and heartiest greeting probably ever accorded by one nation to the visiting fleet of another, a reception so warm, so genuine, so beautiful in its spontaneity, and in the part which all the population took in it, down to the children, that if nothing else had come from the cruise that alone would have been justification enough for the long voyage. Japan could see none of the strutting that the Register and other prophets of evil could read in the cruise. It was left to our people to discover purposes in the world voyage that were not revealed to the eyes of the countries visited.

We should like to ask the Register, after the lapse of a bimonthly, whether it believes its prophecy as to Australia was justified. Was the reception given to our fleet at Sydney and Melbourne an expression of the natives' "desire to be pleased merely with a naval show?" Are the results of that visit such as one would expect to come from the appearance of a naval circus in antipodean waters? Does not the Register recall that the emblems, the mottoes, the songs, the speeches, the resolutions and even the toasts to the visiting American sailors were a revelation to the people of England and opened their eyes to the sentiments of the inhabitants of their distant colonies—sentiments which they did not before know they entertained? The knowledge of this feeling on the part of the Australasians might have remained unknown to the people of the home country for years had it not been for the Battleship Fleet's cruise, which seemed to unlock the hearts of the Australians as the flood gates of a dam are burst open. Out of the enthusiasm awakened by the visit of Admiral Sperry's ships has grown an interest in the imperial fleet that is manifested by the offer of battleships by the colonies for the British fleet. So far, then, as Australia is concerned, it is safe to say that no single act has had a greater effect upon the colonies there and their relations with the mother country than the call at their ports of the American Fleet.

After studying the history of the navies of the world, we can find no record of any cruise of a fleet in time of peace attended by developments and consequences so internationally important as those which have been born of the world-circling voyage of the American Fleet. Not only in the Antipodes and the Orient, but in our own hemisphere, has its effect been powerful, energizing and salutary. The South American republics, as soon as they saw the great white ships of the American Navy riding at anchor in their ports, realized that such sea power necessarily gave a country a standing among the Powers of the world that nothing else would give, and that if they wished to be part of the great concert of nations, and to lose the isolation to which their weakness had condemned them, they could do nothing better than to increase their naval strength. The Register could see nothing ahead of the fleet in its successful crossing of the Pacific and its safe return home but "a considerable addition to the national volume of worry." Instead of worry, satisfaction came with each mile traveled by the fleet, and since its return there has not been a reason for even the slightest regret. The officers justified themselves on the cruise, the enlisted men did the same, and so did the splendid ships, which, just before the start, had been subjected to a fire of unintelligent and unwarranted criticism.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As an evidence that service in the Philippines has its attractive features, the Manila Times calls attention to the fact that prior to the sailing of the 30th Infantry on July 14 for the United States over 200 men of that regiment applied for and received transfers to regiments remaining in the islands or to the several staff corps. Up to July 8 more than 100 applications from soldiers in the 29th Infantry, sailing Aug. 14 for the homeland, had been received at Division Headquarters for the privilege of remaining in the Philippines. Says the Times: "Notwithstanding the dangers and inconveniences of service here, there are more applications from each outgoing regiment for permission to remain in the islands than there are vacancies for them."

The annihilation of the outlaw Jikiri and his band of pirates and cutthroats removes a serious obstacle to progress and civilization from the Sulu Archipelago, says the Manila Cablenews-American, which continues: "The passing of Jikiri has only been a question of time. When the American troops were put on his trail it became certain that he and his band would be expended sooner or later. The news of the death of the old bloody-handed rover of the Sulu Archipelago will be received with satisfaction wherever there is an interest in the establishment of peace and order and public safety in that frontier region. But a high price was paid for its achievement. The dead trooper, the three officers and twenty privates wounded take away somewhat from the elation we feel. The Army has done well another of the unpleasant tasks that the civil community imposes on it. The American soldier is the modern prophet to whom society says, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight.' The expending of Jikiris is a necessary step in preparing the way of the Lord of Civilization."

With the purpose of beautifying the military posts of the Philippines, a non-commissioned officer of the Army has been detailed to make a study of horticulture at the Manila nurseries, the knowledge thus gained to be disseminated throughout the various garrisons, where trees and flowers are to be set out and scientifically cultivated. Some steps have been taken in this direction already, many shade trees and other foliage having been planted at the various posts, particularly at Fort McKinley, Jossman and Zamboanga.

In announcing the decision from Washington against Subic Bay as a naval base in the Philippines, the Manila Cablenews-American voices the desire to "hear no more of Subic Bay. It is a strange commentary," this Manila paper says: "Far-seeing officers had long ago realized that Subic Bay was an impossible place; and here Americans must remember that the term 'naval base' has all along meant a place of last resort. If the Philippines were to be attacked in force, military, navy and civilians and all else attached to the flag were to make their last stand at Subic Bay. Surrounded by mountains, destitute of supplies, no roads leading to any place, the middle of the bay susceptible of being reached by small arm fire, it would be untenable. However, a naval board went up to Subic Bay and recommended the expenditure of \$30,000,000 to fit the place up as a real naval base, with coaling stations, docks and the like, when in truth twelve ships could not have turned around simultaneously in the place for the best prize ever offered

for seamanship. Appropriations were secured from time to time to carry on the program of building up this false base; a half-million dollar coaling plant was installed which will probably never coal a battleship, and the drydock Dewey was towed there. All naval officers realize that if war was declared to-morrow with a strong Asiatic naval power the Dewey would have to be sunk."

FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

An unsigned paper in the Journal of the U.S. Artillery for July-August deals with the military reasons for fortifying the Panama Canal. It takes for granted the necessity of fortifying, for, it says, "to assume that our enemies would fail, for sentimental reasons or because of treaty agreements, to take advantage of such a weakness in our policy and refrain from attacking the canal and, while inflicting material injury upon us, acquire all the advantages that would flow from its possession, would be to ignore the lessons of history." Five features are advanced for the canal defense system: Seacoast fortifications, manned by the C.A.C.; a strong field force of all arms, including the Army; a naval force of torpedo craft, and submarines belonging to the Navy, and assigned to local duty; a police force observing the line of the canal, and a harbor police force controlling navigation in the canal and its harbor. Though now, under a Presidential order, the defense of the canal is a duty of the Navy Department, "the fleet's duties lie chiefly on the high seas for the insuring of our own military and commercial communications and interfering with those of the enemy, and it is evident that the fleet cannot tie itself to Panama with the object of keeping open the canal, and therefore it must be an army task to do so, aided by field troops and fixed defenses on land and sea faces." The chief purpose of the paper is to show the unwise of tying the Navy to one locality and thus leaving open to attack the undefended parts of the coast. Even if the enemy had command of the sea, the canal, with a military defense as outlined, "might be held for an indefinite period thereafter, for with the enemy holding control in but one ocean we would always have one safe line of communication open to us. The fortifying and defending of the canal by land forces would insure ability to utilize it for strategic and tactical purposes, to enable us to carry out our guarantees as to its neutrality, and to utilize our Navy in such regions as may be most advisable without its being relegated to a role of passive defense." It is instructive in this connection to note that the coast defense of Germany, in time of peace, is partly under the navy and partly under the army. All the forts in the Baltic are garrisoned mainly by foot artillery troops of the army, while the few on the North Sea are garrisoned mainly by naval forces.

ESCAPING FROM SUBMARINES.

In speaking of the recent feat of Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., in allowing himself to be shot through the torpedo tube of a submarine boat, Mr. Lawrence Y. Spear, president and general manager of the Electric Boat Company; T. S. Bailey, the chief engineer, and Capt. R. T. Cable, who has charge of the trial trips of the submarines, all agree, according to the New York Sun, that Lieutenant Whiting's adventure is of no value for future emergencies. Mr. Spear is quoted as follows:

"We have methods by which men can escape from our submarines, and they can always be used without danger. Down from the top of every submarine that we build descend at least three portholes. These extend into the large rooms on the deck of the submarine, and the rooms are separated by bulkheads.

"We may suppose that the water is rising rapidly in the hull of the submarine and that it begins to creep up to the men, who are as near the top as they can get. They promptly stand up and group themselves around the different portholes in the roof. When they are in a standing position their heads will come above the bottom of the ports. Now the water rising in a submarine rises exactly as water rises in an upturned tumbler when you force it below the surface of the water. We have determined by experiments that the water will rise to the level of the portholes and no farther.

"As soon as the pressure is equalized one of the men standing around the port takes his life preserver in his hand, looks his comrades in the eyes, and taking hold of the edge of the port slides under the water and up inside the port. A touch upon the trapdoor makes it fly open and the sailor plunges upward through the trap while the door closes behind him. The air pressure is equal to the water pressure, so no air escapes and no water enters. As soon as the first man has gone the second follows exactly in his steps. He ducks under water and comes up in the port. The door flies open and he plunges up to the surface. Man after man shoots up to the surface until no one remains in the submarine. If all else fails this method is safe."

FUN FOR THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

We have received an amusing skit, the minutes of the annual meeting of the 7th Cavalry mess, held at Fort Riley, Kas., July 28. Here are some extracts:

Present: Colonel Ward, Lieutenant Colonel Guilfoyle, Lieut. Col. Fuller, Major Nicholson, Lieut. Chas. Braden, Captain Tompkins, Captain Beach, Captain Butler, Captain Harrison, Captain Paine, Captain Averill, Captain Kennington, Captain Powers, Captain Roberts, Captain Booth, Captain Arnold, Captain Williams, 1st Lieutenant Roice, 1st Lieutenant Casteel, 1st Lieutenant Lovell, 1st Lieutenant Kendrick, 1st Lieutenant Bach, 1st Lieutenant Caldwell, 1st Lieutenant Lee, 1st Lieutenant Brown, 1st Lieutenant Bernard, 2d Lieutenant Maigne, 2d Lieutenant Mann, 2d Lieutenant Palmer, 2d Lieutenant Herr, 2d Lieutenant McLean, 2d Lieutenant Shannon, 2d Lieutenant Montgomery, 2d Lieutenant Williams, 2d Lieutenant Whitside and Veterinarian Jefferis.

Each officer present was appointed a special inspector to act on the articles presented to him; after investigation, all were recommended to be destroyed, which was done.

After attending to this serious duty, the president of the mess proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. He then introduced Lieut. Charles Braden, retired, who held the closest attention of all while he told us of some of his experiences with the regiment from 1869 to 1874. His talk, in addition to being most interesting, was instructive and his anecdotes very amusing. ***

Captain Roberts, adjutant, read the morning report of the mess for the past year. A tribute was paid to the memory of the late Thomas M. McDougall, retired. Letters of regret were read from many members who had found it impossible to attend, among which may be noted Major General Weston, General Godfrey, General Woodward, Major De Rudio, Col. H. L. Scott, Major W. H. Hart, Major H. S. Slocum. While reading that

from the last named, an official copy of telegram was received from the War Department, as follows "Camp Garyowen, N.Y., July 28, 1909. Dear Adjutant General: As you know, for years I have been endeavoring to do straight duty. For Heaven's sake, order me to my regiment at once. Lovingly (Sgd.) Herbe Slocum." * * *

Lieutenant Herr responded most eloquently to "The Ladies." The mess was proud of him, and every man present took down on his cuff a few flowery periods with a view to using them at the breakfast table next morning. Lieut. George "Caruso" Lee entertained the company by a few selections from the repertoire of his distinguished namesake. It was the unanimous opinion that "Slam" has the real Caruso "backed off the boards."

Colonel Fuller made an eloquent address, and was followed by a splendid tribute from Colonel Guilfoyle to the N.C.S. and Band. Captain Roberts responded, and if all he said is true there is certainly no use in keeping up that big and expensive Marine band any longer.

Captain Beach toasted "The Enlisted Men of the Regiment," and showed clearly, to the satisfaction of every one present, that they are, without doubt, the best in this or any other army.

The mess adjourned at 11:45 p.m., to meet July 28, 1910, somewhere.

Note on Consolidated Morning Report, July 29, 1909:

"34 officers present, worn but serviceable."

(Signed) T. A. ROBERTS,
Captain and Adjutant, 7th Cav.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

Army officers that are thinking of taking up the study of Japanese should pause before they attempt the task and ask themselves whether they have a peculiarly strong linguistic aptitude. Even the Japanese find the language very difficult. Anglo-Saxons who growl about the difficulties of our spelling and favor the simplified system would never live if they had to undergo what the subject of the Mikado suffers in the matter of language. It takes a Japanese child seven years to learn the essential parts of the alphabet. One must be familiar, says Clive Holland in his book on Japan, with 214 signs, which serve the same purpose as initial letters in English dictionaries. Then, after one has tracked down in one of these 214 signs, some part of the character for which he is about to make a search, he still has a veritable Darkest Africa ahead of him. The pompous first personal pronoun is avoided whenever it is possible in speaking Japanese. If it must be used it is introduced casually, but generally the abstract noun "selfishness" serves in its stead. For example, a Japanese would not say, "I don't drink wine," but "Wine don't drink"; or, if this is not clear enough, "Selfishness wine don't drink." Reference to one's possessions must be deprecatory. Thus, if a man wishes to point out his own residence, he says, "That miserable house," which, of course, could refer to no other than his own. On the other hand, "That beautiful house" would easily identify the house as belonging to someone else. Moreover, anyone who wishes to learn Japanese must be prepared to learn two languages—the written and the spoken. The one differs so materially from the other that if a Japanese is reading a book or newspaper and wishes to do so aloud, it becomes necessary for him to translate the written words into the colloquial. To be able to read any of the higher class Japanese newspapers it is necessary to master at least from 2,500 to 3,000 ideographs.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

SIR: A veteran of the "7th" New York and a native of Carver, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, the late maneuvers naturally have had a double interest for me, and though not claiming to be eligible to the staff, yet to any casual observer, familiar with the country over which they were held and the abnormal climatic conditions prevailing, one is lost in wonder that General Wood should have allowed so much unnecessary hardships and suffering.

To start with, he had a most perfect country for the purpose required. Rolling, yet not too hilly, hard state roads leading to main points, a most wonderful network of cross woods roads, and after leaving the lakes and ponds that supplied cities, many ponds and streams of pure water for drinking purposes, this coupled with a railroad running via both Taunton and Middleboro to Boston from New Bedford, another running from Plymouth to Boston, and a branch across the base of the triangle (Boston being the point), made it an easy problem to feed and water his army.

But as the Army has been for years demoralized by the interjection into the ranks of civilians unfamiliar with the conditions of a soldier's life, so have the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments been paralyzed by military rather than business methods; undoubtedly they can figure to a nicely what and how many rations are required per unit, but there are ten men in every troop of Squadrions A and C, New York; Essex troop of New Jersey, and companies of the 7th Regiment, N.Y., that would have taken the contract and filled it without men and horses going hungry and suffering after a hard day's work.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War," and it would seem that Peace hath her sufferings no less terrible than War.

It is a known fact that a small percentage of any army is killed in battle, and that the work of all "army staffs" during the last few years has been along the line of sanitation in the field and camps, and keeping the troops supplied with nutritious food, therefore when this small game was played during set hours, why was it not so laid out that men and horses should have been made comparable?

In all National Guard maneuvers it has been shown that the men would always respond to the utmost to all duty in the field, and when forced by circumstances beyond control, subsist onhardtack, uncooked pork, bacon, beans, and poor coffee; but why put this burden on them in addition to their load of equipment, heat, dust, wind and poor water?

Naturally, General Bliss's headquarters and commissaries must have gone over the ground and noted the problems that faced the brigade, as well as the regimental ones, but it would seem that they did not profit thereby, for during the last half of July I was over nearly all of General Bliss's territory, from Fall River, New Bedford, to Plymouth, in an "auto," and it showed country parched and dry from a continual drought since early spring, very few wells that could be used, virtually no forage or food obtainable from the scattered farms and

villages, and outside of state roads, ordinary country roads knee-deep with dust.

A glance at the map shows that, no matter what changes of position would result from subsequent plans, Lakeville should have been headquarters for General Bliss, putting him in a position to use roads to the right through Middleboro, Carver or Plympton, or to the left through Middleboro, Taunton, Ryham, etc. It is true that he used the proper flank movement to the right, yet he was continually working away from his base of supplies and causing needless suffering and discomfort by reason of his quartermasters being unable to get supplies forward from New Bedford with the few teams at their disposal, instead of using the railroad.

As the opposing armies could only do what was allowed by Chief Umpire General Wood, and as many things were allowed which would not count in actual warfare, such as "prisoners being returned, etc," so food depots and water wagons could have been exempted, even if they were in the war zone, and a week previous to the commencement of hostilities forage should have been provided; bakeshops for the men should have been established at Taunton, Middleboro, Eddyville, Waterville, North Carver, or Plympton Center; a reserve supply of water wagons collected; and from these points regimental commissaries could have daily sent their wagons for fresh bread and cooked meats to each regiment.

Company cooks, able at the best to provide little more than coffee,hardtack and tinned beef on the march, and none at all amid the succeeding storms, were forced to have hungry and semi-starving men wandering around the country, begging and spending their money at a time when they could easily have been well and plentifully fed. Army rations, such as beans, are known to be nutritious, but beans take a long time to cook, and yet it is impossible to utilize them under the circumstances of daily moving camps, unless they have been previously cooked at a depot and warmed up. Poor coffee is inexcusable at all times, and so is the complaint of the troops that they were not properly fed en route, for both Army transports and Sound steamers are equipped with ranges large enough to more than care for the numbers they had on board.

In the matter of embarkation, the Quartermaster's Department again proved itself deficient in administrative qualities. In a minor way, it was the Spanish war over again. Cavalry and Artillery horses on one steamer, guns and equipment on another, and men on another, so that at New Bedford, instead of the Cavalry being landed first and pushed to the front in order to furnish a screen behind which the rest of the Army could land in safety, horses stood in the streets for hours until men and equipments could be got together. It would seem that after the scandals of the Spanish war, and with the whole General Staff to draw from, a small force of this kind could be handled without a hitch or complaint.

A few things have been demonstrated, and the most important, that Cavalry or mounted Infantry must still continue to play an important part in the future, and knowing how long it takes to educate a mounted man, that either the National Government must increase this arm of the Service, or that the several states must take the added burden. Another sub rosa, well-known fact is that outside of a few crack organizations, the rank and file are not up to the physical standard, and that most National Guard regiments in the United States are on a par with the Connecticut and District of Columbia troops, as regards their physique and ability to care for themselves in the field.

Looking at the field from General Pew's side, we find that he handled his transportations and commissary better, but it would seem that he was planned for slaughter, for, if not, why should he attempt to cover such a front with so small a command? Why should he mass his artillery and reserves so far to the right that they could not reinforce his left when General Bliss started his flank movement? And why was he given so few cavalry that he could not keep in touch with his front?

War always was, and always will mean, just what General Sherman said, but the Russo-Japanese war demonstrated how life could be saved in the field, and our National Government must realize that, if men from all walks of life are to become through their state National Guard an army reserve of the first call, they must have official and financial help.

A few so-called crack organizations do not need it, but the ordinary rank and file must not only have all their equipment furnished, but be paid for all company regimental drills and parades, and held accountable for conduct and service. When such vast sums are spent by Congress for all purposes it seems incredible that the country cannot awake its legislators to appropriate more than a paltry \$2,000,000, and before it is too late, follow the footsteps of England along the lines of her "Territorial Troops."

EX-GUARDSMAN.

FIELD EXERCISES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Following is the report of our correspondent with the Red army. Our report from the Blue army appears elsewhere, and a map of the field of maneuvers appears on page 1477.

In the field exercises which terminated on Aug. 20 the state of Massachusetts has had presented to her a picture in miniature of what might happen to that great commonwealth in the event of war with a formidable European Power. These exercises demonstrated in a most forcible manner that a hostile force may be landed on her shores, and in six days of campaigning place her greatest city in jeopardy and her soil in the possession of a foreign foe. This result, while especially bearing on the interests of the state concerned, is no less a matter of great national importance, and it is from this point of view that the problem recently worked out on the Massachusetts coast should be reviewed.

Following the lines of actual history in the case of Russia versus Japan, the problem was presented to both belligerents in the following words:

GENERAL SITUATION.

On Aug. 10, immediately following an unexpected severance of diplomatic relations, war was declared between a strong European Power (Red) and the United States (Blue). On Aug. 11 the (Blue) Atlantic Battleship Fleet, after a severe engagement with a superior (Red) fleet off the coast of Maine, was defeated and scattered; the remnants of the crippled (Blue) fleet took refuge in Portland and Portsmouth harbors, and are now blockaded by the victorious (Red) fleet. Command of the North Atlantic ocean has been secured by the Red.

On Aug. 21 our Atlantic Battleship Fleet embraced approximately 16 first class battleships, 3 scout cruisers, 3 armored cruisers, 2 torpedo boat destroyers, 10 torpedo-boats, 5 submarine boats, fleet auxiliaries such as supply

ships, colliers, etc. The first class battleships mounted approximately 370 guns, the scout cruisers 6 and the armored cruisers 54. In actual fighting power this fleet would be greater than the navy of Italy, Russia or any minor European Power, but less than that of Japan, Germany, France or Great Britain. The problem, therefore, contemplates war with a power to be rated in the class with the latter group of nations, but excludes Japan, as the latter is not located off our Atlantic seaboard.

In actual sailing time the foregoing Powers may be considered six days distant from the landing point at New Bedford, Mass., selected by the Red division commander for the beginning of his operations.

It must be presumed, as in the case of Japan versus Russia, that our European enemy made all the necessary preliminary preparations and stood ready at the instant of declaration of war to order the attack of its fleet, probably already well on its way, and with full knowledge of the moment at which hostilities would be declared. The hostile fleet needed only the receipt of a wireless message to transform the situation from one of peace to one of war. So the problem assumes that our Atlantic Battleship Fleet finds itself caught beyond the support of the rest of our powerful Navy; that it is overwhelmed by a superior power and driven into Portland and Portsmouth, where it remains blockaded until the close of the period fixed for the execution of the problem. The real step in the prosecution of a campaign inaugurated by a victory on the high seas.

Modern experience in war has well illustrated the utility of attacking land fortifications with battleships. The damage inflicted either on the material or the personnel of the forts is out of all proportion to the corresponding damage that may be suffered by the fleet from a few well placed shots delivered by the fort. The logical enemy of a navy is the hostile navy, and fleets in consequence would maintain respectful distance from the forts which guard the great cities of our country, unless a direct attack became absolutely necessary. To make good the victory on the high seas, therefore, the Red state must land a force upon our shores and move against the rear of the fortifications which the navy finds too strong for capture by direct assault.

With this estimate of the situation, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, organized the following troops to represent the European nation in its first operations against our coast line:

FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, RED ARMY.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding; Chief of Staff, Major Eben Swift, General Staff, U.S.A.; Adjutant General, Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, U.S.A.; Judge Advocate, Major Blanton Winship, J.A., U.S.A.; Provost Marshal, Major Blanton Winship, J.A., U.S.A.; Chief Quartermaster, Major Percy E. Morgan, N.G. Conn.; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. Gilford Hurry, N.G.N.Y.; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, N.G.D.C.; Chief Engineer, Capt. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; Chief Ordnance Officer, Major R. A. De Russy, N.G.N.Y.; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, N.G.N.Y.; General Staff Officer, Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cav., U.S.A.

Aides—Capt. S. A. Cheney, General Staff, U.S.A.; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf., U.S.A.

Attached—Major David Baker, Medical Corps, U.S.A.; Capt. F. J. Koester, Subsistence Dept., U.S.A.; Capt. Fox Conner, General Staff, U.S.A.; headquarters guard, one troop, 10th Cavalry.

First Brigade—Gen. George H. Harries, commanding; 1st Infantry, N.G.D.C.; 2d Infantry, N.G.D.C.; 1st Separate Battalion, N.G.D.C.; 1st Separate Company, N.Q. Conn.

Second Brigade—Col. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., commanding; 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y.; 14th Infantry, N.G. N.Y.; 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y. (less 1st Battalion).

Third Brigade—Col. James Geddes, N.G. Conn., commanding; 1st Infantry, N.G. Conn.; 2d Infantry, N.G. Conn.

Cavalry—Major Oliver R. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., commanding; Squadron A, N.G.N.Y. (less one troop); Troop A, N.G. Conn.; Essex Troop, N.G.N.J.; one squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry.

Field Artillery—Major David Wilson, N.G.N.Y., commanding; 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; 1st Field Battery, N.G.D.C.; Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G. Conn.

Engines—Major D. J. Murphy, commanding; 1st Battalion, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y.

Signal Troops—Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, N.G.N.Y., commanding; detachment of Signal Troops, N.G.D.C.; 1st and 2d Companies, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y.; 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G. Conn.

Coast Artillery Corps—Six companies.

Division Field Hospital—Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, N.G.D.C., commanding.

Supply Ship—U.S. Army Transport Kilpatrick.

Naval Fleet—Captain Gulick, commanding; transports Meade, Sumner, McClellan.

Mine Planters—General Ord, General Schofield.

Launches—Lieutenant Downes, Lieutenant Cheney, Captain Connell, Lieutenant Gregg, Captain Hartshorne, Lieutenant Schenck, Captain Drew, Lieutenant (Ord) Augustin.

The present and absent among the enlisted men of the New York troops was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.
Squadron A	100	100
1st Signal Company	75	22
2d Signal Company	45	18
1st Battery	85	23
2d Battery	90	16
3d Battery	87	28
7th Regiment	571	300
14th Regiment	592	132
22d Regiment	650	117

The officers and men of Squadron A present all volunteered for the maneuvers and were not ordered. The enlisted men of the other organizations of the Red Army present were as follows: First Troop N. J., 66; 1st Conn., 71; 2d Conn., 608; 1st Signal Co., Conn., 55; Troop A, Conn., 75; Battery A, Conn., 108; 1st Sep. Co., Conn., 70; 1st Regiment, D.C., 525; 2d Regiment, D.C., 535; 1st Battalion, D.C., 303; 1st Signal Co., D.C., 40; and 1st Field Art., D.C., 85. Aggregate enlisted force under General Bliss was 5,400, as shown by the returns of the Chief Ordnance Officer. The enlisted men were served 750,000 rounds of blank ammunition by Major R. A. De Russy, 12th N.Y., Chief O.O., and each of the light batteries received 100 rounds.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts agreed to undertake the defense of the Boston-Narragansett district, and for that purpose called out the following troops: the 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry, the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, one provisional regiment, Coast Artillery Corps;

one battalion of Field Artillery of three batteries, six guns each; one squadron of Cavalry of three troops each, one company of Signal Corps, a number of automobile machine guns, automobile rapid fire guns and a corps of cyclists. The exact organization in brigades of these troops is not known at the present time, but the whole force was organized as a division in all respects similar to the Red division of General Bliss.

The exact strength of neither command has been reported, but it is fair to say that the Red division, about 6,000 strong, exceeded the strength of the Blue division by from 700 to 800 men, a superiority which, in actual war, would not warrant the invasion of a hostile country, but which in time of peace would warrant an aggressive campaign with a fair chance of success.

The problem assumes that the Red State, confident of its ability to defeat our Atlantic Fleet, had embarked General Bliss's division before control of the sea had been actually secured, or had sufficient men in the victorious Red fleet to land the aforesaid expeditionary force and capture a base of supplies. As a matter of fact, any European nation capable of defeating our Atlantic Fleet would also be capable of landing immediately upon the heels of its victory a force many times as great as that of the Red division, but the operations of General Bliss's command illustrate quite as well as those of a larger force all the lessons to be derived from an attack upon our sea coast by an enemy prepared to prosecute its plan of campaign.

Under the above hypothetical conditions, with the transports bearing the troops on the high seas, General Bliss was handed the following statement of his problem:

SPECIAL SITUATION (RED).

On August 12 a portion of the victorious Red fleet left the Maine coast to report as escort to General Bliss, commanding the 1st Division, 1st Corps, Red Army, designated for operations in the Boston district.

On the same date General Bliss received the following letter of instructions:

Headquarters Red Army, Aug. 12, 1909, 10 p.m.
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Commanding 1st Division, 1st Corps, Red Army, General:

It is reported that the enemy is concentrating militia and a small force of Regular troops for the defense of the Boston-Narragansett District. Reliable information received through our spies indicates that the fortifications in these districts are too strong to be carried by direct assault.

Our main Army is already mobilized and its concentration is nearing completion. Reinforcements will follow you as rapidly as our transport service will permit.

It is desired that you take full advantage of the victory gained by our Navy. To this end you will press forward as rapidly as possible, land your command, and turn the enemy's fortifications from the rear. Endeavor to capture and hold a good base for subsequent extensive land operations of our armies.

To secure the greatest degree of mobility the transportation and baggage of your command will be reduced to a minimum. Captain Gulick, commanding your naval escort, has been directed to co-operate with you.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen. Commanding.

At the same time General Pew, commanding the Blue division, was handed the following statement of his problem:

SPECIAL SITUATION (BLUE).

The main Blue Army is mobilizing as rapidly as possible, and Albany, N.Y., has been designated as its point of concentration.

On Aug. 16 Gen. William A. Pew, Mass. Volunteer Militia, was assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, Blue Army, constituting the coast guard for the district of Boston.

On Aug. 12 General Pew received the following letter of instructions:

Headquarters Blue Army, Albany, N.Y.,

Aug. 12, 1909, 11 p.m.

General William A. Pew, Commanding 1st Division, 1st Corps, Blue Army, Coast Guard for District of Boston, General:

It is reliably reported that the enemy is preparing to follow up his naval victory by making a combined land and naval attack upon our seacoast fortifications, at some point between Narragansett, R.I., and Portland, Me. One of our scout cruisers has reported by wireless that at dusk to-day a hostile fleet, convoying a number of transports, was moving south about twenty miles east of Cape Cod. He could give no further information as to the strength of the fleet or the number of the transports.

Our mobilization is not yet complete; our army is concentrating as rapidly as mobilized. No additional troops will be available to support you for ten days, but upon completion of our concentration you will be reinforced by our entire main army.

It is desired that you advance to the line Adamsdale-Attleboro-East Norton-North Raynham-Bridgewater-Silver Lake-Kingston not later than midnight, Aug. 14, and that you hold yourself in readiness to operate against the enemy wherever he may appear. After reaching the designated line you further operations will be left entirely to your discretion.

Very respectfully,

K. Major General, Commanding.

Any discussion of the merits of the resulting campaign requires an analysis of these two letters.

It is seen that no point of landing was fixed for General Bliss's command and the base which he was directed to capture is not mentioned. He is merely directed to turn the enemy's fortifications from the rear and to endeavor to secure a good base for subsequent extensive land operations of the Red Army. This at once suggests, but does not require, the capture of Boston. The Red commanding general, realizing that the capture of Boston might be impossible for General Bliss, leaves it to the latter to comply with the spirit of his instructions in selecting his objective. Narragansett, Portland, Portsmouth, Fall River and New Bedford are all possibilities, but the capture of Boston would secure to the Red Division the best available harbor and would deal the heaviest blow to the state of Massachusetts; so General Bliss selected this objective and moved against it. His mission thus became fixed—the capture of Boston by a movement to the rear of its fortifications.

General Pew was directed to advance to the line Adamsdale-Attleboro-East Norton-North Raynham-Bridgewater-Silver Lake-Kingston not later than midnight Aug. 14, and then to hold himself in readiness to operate against the enemy wherever he might appear. The character of his operations is left entirely to his own discretion, but his letter of instructions informs him that upon completion of the concentration of the Blue troops, assumed to be in progress, he would be reinforced by the entire main Blue Army. This assigned to General Pew a defensive mission. He was left in doubt only as to the point he was called upon to defend. As soon as the advance of General Bliss indicated that Boston was his objective then General Pew's mission became specific—the defense of Boston. His success or failure is to be measured by his ability to cover the roads to Boston and to prevent General Bliss from securing pos-

sition of the city until the arrival of the main Blue Army, when the conduct of affairs would pass from his control.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

The conduct of operations by both division commanders was strongly influenced by the composition of their respective forces, which may be considered in detail. The numbers given below are only approximations founded upon reports of the strength which commanding officers expected to bring into the field: Infantry—Red, 5,420; Blue, 4,880. The Red Infantry includes the battalion of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., which, though designated as Engineers in the organization of the division, operated practically as infantry. The numbers include officers as well as men, and indicate a superiority in Red Infantry of 551 persons. This gave to the Reds only enough superiority to warrant attack. It permitted General Bliss to hold his enemy in front with an equal or inferior force while he could flank him out of position after position, as Sherman did in the Atlanta campaign. General Pew could not avoid this result, provided General Bliss made no mistake, and he would have been successful in his operations had he merely succeeded in holding open his line of retreat to Boston, while retreating and fighting a delaying action all along the line. Boston could not have been captured under these circumstances in the time at General Bliss's disposal.

Cavalry—Red, 422; Blue, 180.

From the above it is seen that General Bliss enjoyed a marked superiority in his Cavalry arm. The 10th Cavalry, consisting of 160 officers and men, just returned from service in the Philippines, is as good as any mounted troops in the U.S. Army; the Cavalry of New York and New Jersey is among the best in the National Guard. In a campaign requiring the acquisition of prompt information, rapid and powerful action at points of contact, the above superiority must have a big influence in final results. It enabled General Bliss to keep his antagonist ignorant of his movements for one full marching day, and this was enough to accomplish General Pew's defeat. The Blue Cavalry exercised practically no influence on the situation. At this date it is impossible to state whether this was due to a failure on General Pew's part to realize the importance of Cavalry reconnaissance or to the inefficient work of the Blue Cavalry itself. It is certain that one at least of General Pew's troops was retained at his headquarters while the opposing Red Cavalry was screening the movement which would have finally placed Boston in the hands of his enemy.

The numerical inferiority of the Blue Cavalry is not a satisfactory explanation of the inferior service of security and information on the part of the Blue force; effort was made to supply the defect by a corps of bicyclists, but this body failed in its mission. The bicyclists were frequently captured, and while they appear to have worked hard to secure information they failed completely to combine with the search for information sufficient aggressiveness to hold back the Red Cavalry and keep it from performing its logical functions.

It is probable that this defective service is inherent in the wheel itself. Cycling is exhausting work. The motorcycle is too noisy for reconnaissance in front of the line, and both the silent wheel and the noisy motor are confined practically to the roads. Any effort to fight cavalry with bicyclists will probably fail, because cyclist corps will always lack the aggressive power to be found in the mounted service.

Good work was done by the bicyclists, however, in the actual service of information, and while their most important duty will probably remain that of handling messages behind the line, yet a roll exists for work in front of it which remains to be properly developed in our Army.

Artillery—Red, 5 batteries of 4 guns each, 20 guns; Blue, 3 batteries of 6 guns each, 18 guns.

The above slight superiority of the Red over the Blue in field artillery had little effect upon the campaign. The terrain was such as to prohibit the effective use of artillery. Vision was limited in every direction, and sites and circumstances seldom combined to require or permit the use of more than one battery at one time. The artillery appeared to be handled equally well by both sides.

Signal Troops—Red, three companies and a detachment; Blue, one company.

It was necessary to organize the Red signal troops after landing, and effective working of the provisional organization was impossible for about two days. Satisfactory work to a certain degree was finally secured, but the experience of this campaign indicates the need of reorganization of the signal troops of the National Guard so as to furnish signal corps companies which will be ready to take the field fully equipped and perform the signal work for a division. The idea of a regimental, brigade or corps organization for signal troops should be discarded, and these troops should be equipped in future for their logical duties in time of war. Our only standard should be the Field Service Regulations, and energy expended in equipping units that do not fit its requirements is energy wasted.

Summing up, it is seen that General Bliss's superiority in infantry and cavalry constituted his main hope of success, yet this superiority alone could not have won in so short a period of time had he not completely maneuvered his opponent. Further reasons for General Pew's failure will appear as the operations of each day are herein set forth.

The plan of operations of the Red commander contemplated a concentration of his division on the line Westport Mills-Acushnet-Rochester-Wareham-Sagamore not later than midnight Aug. 14.

The movement of his troops to the coast of Massachusetts was exclusively under the control of General Wood, but on debarkation all troops reported to General Bliss, who thereafter conducted the campaign, with General Wood as Chief Umpire.

PLAN OF CONCENTRATION.

The plan of concentration was carried out as follows:

The U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick, carrying six companies of Coast Artillery, the division commander and his staff, the umpires, observers and attachés, etc., left New York harbor on the afternoon of Aug. 12, and reached New Bedford harbor on the morning of Aug. 13. The troops landed theoretically unopposed, seized the town of New Bedford and all available transportation, and covered the landing of ammunition and supplies for the Red division. Rations and forage for three days and sixty rounds of ammunition per man for the Red division were loaded on wagons and ammunition carts for all troops whose commanding officers had properly reported their strength by telegram, and these wagons, guarded by the Coast Artillery Corps and troops of the 10th Cavalry, which had marched overland, were ready to move as rapidly as troops arrived. The failure of some troops to report their strength caused a delay in drawing supplies until the actual arrival of organizations, and interfered somewhat with the rapid advance

to the line designated by the division commander, but the delay was only trifling, and the concentration was accomplished within the time fixed by the division commander.

The District of Columbia troops, less the field battery, sanitary and signal troops, embarked on the transports Sumner and McClellan and sailed from Washington Barracks on the evening of Aug. 11. They debarked at Fairhaven, Mass., by means of lighters on the morning of Aug. 14 and marched at once to the vicinity of Mendall Hill, where they camped. The signal and sanitary troops and the personnel of the field battery moved by train from Washington to New York on the morning of Aug. 13, sailed on the Pilgrim, and debarked at New Bedford on the following morning.

The New York troops sailed from New York on the Puritan, Pilgrim and Boston on the evening of Aug. 13 and debarked at New Bedford on the morning of the 14th.

The Connecticut troops sailed from New Haven on the steamer Brockton and the U.S. Army transport Meade between 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. Aug. 13, a delay of two and a half hours being caused by a dense fog in the harbor. They reached New Bedford late on the afternoon of Aug. 14. Colonel Geddes's brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2d Infantry, and at that time of the 1st Separate Company, landed and loaded in the darkness at Fairhaven and marched to Acushnet, reaching the same at about 11:45 p.m. They did not complete their camping arrangements until after midnight.

All boats were rationed before the troops boarded them, forage was furnished when needed, and twenty rounds of ammunition per man were provided at the points of embarkation. The New England Navigation Company being prohibited by law from carrying ammunition, the troops moving on this line secured their ammunition supply only after landing.

Though coming from points separated by about 1,000 miles and concentrating by a plan which required the absolute co-operation of several hundred persons, yet the division arrived at its point of debarkation, was supplied with ammunition, rations and forage and successfully concentrated at the exact time prescribed by the division commander in orders which reached the troops on board ship. The debarkation began about 8 a.m. Aug. 14 and was completed about 10 p.m. The longest period required for the landing and concentration of any body of troops was about seven hours, and this involved lightening both baggage and personnel over a distance which averaged five miles, and included a march over an average distance of about three and a half miles to camping sites after landing. More prompt and efficient work could hardly have been performed by any regular troops in the United States. This performance speaks loudly for the increased efficiency of the National Guard and augurs well for the future.

General Bliss ordered his division to camp on the line Acushnet-Rochester. The First Brigade, reinforced by the Field Battery, District of Columbia, General Harries commanding, camped southeast of Mendall Hill; the Second Brigade, Colonel Appleton commanding, reinforced by the New York Field Artillery and the Engineer Battalion, camped west of Acushnet; the Third Brigade, Colonel Geddes commanding, camped east of Acushnet. The line of outposts extended from Mendall Hill on the east to Cedar Swamp on the west.

The New York and New Jersey Cavalry advanced to Rochester; the 10th Cavalry to Turner's Mills. The division field hospital and signal troops camped at division headquarters, located at Acushnet.

AUGUST 14.

This was the situation for the Red command at midnight on Aug. 14.

At the same hour the Blue command was distributed as follows:

Two troops of Cavalry and one battalion 2d Infantry southeast of Scotland.

Coast Artillery troops and 1st Brigade just east of Paper Mill Village.

First and Second Corps of Cadets, Signal Troops, Field Artillery, one troop Cavalry and division headquarters south of Robbin Pond.

Second Brigade south of Monponset Pond.

The front was covered by outposts.

An examination of the map on page 1477 will show that at this time General Bliss's main body was camped on a front of less than two miles; General Pew's main body on a front of five and a half miles; that General Bliss's command was in a solid mass and that General Pew had already detached one battalion 2d Infantry to a point five miles distant from the rest of his command, while one troop of his Cavalry was retained inactive at his headquarters. It is thus apparent that General Bliss's initial dispositions gave him an advantage.

AUGUST 15.

Though the Red Division was in condition to move at five o'clock, General Bliss decided that he would not advance with his main body until 9 a.m. At that hour he advanced toward the line East Freetown-North Rochester. The 10th Cavalry reconnoitered on his left, the N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry on his right; the left column, consisting of the 2d and 3d Brigades, moved on East Freetown via the road just west of the Acushnet-East Freetown electric line. The right column, consisting of the 1st Brigade, moved via the road east of the Acushnet-East Freetown electric line. The 14th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., advance guard for the left column, established outposts along the line Howland Station-Long Pond; the 1st Brigade covered its own front to the east of Long Pond, and the main body of the division camped in close formation southeast of East Freetown, with the 1st Brigade at the road junction one mile west of North Rochester. The 10th Cavalry, with its machine-gun platoon, was between Assonet and Washington Mountain; the N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry near Rock Station. This was the situation when hostilities ceased at 1 p.m.

Information on the subject is not complete, nor is it absolutely correct, but according to the maps made in the field by Engineer officers the following was the distribution of the Blue command at this time:

One battalion Infantry and one platoon Artillery in Taunton, two automobile machine guns at the bridge at Weir, two platoons Infantry near East Taunton, with bicycle patrols to the south; one battalion 2d Infantry near Titicut, one battalion 6th Infantry east of State Farm; one battalion 9th Infantry two miles west of South Halifax, one battalion 8th Infantry at South Halifax, one battalion 5th Infantry half-mile north of Plympton.

It is presumed that the rest of the command remained in the positions occupied the day before. From the above it is clear that General Bliss's main body camped this date on a front of less than two miles. General Pew's front extended in a straight line over a distance of fifteen miles, Taunton to Plympton. (This does not include the Cavalry or bicycle troops.)

General Bliss's command was consolidated and completely under his personal control. General Pew had

divided every regiment under his command and had yielded control of the situation to his battalion commanders. The separated battalions were too strong for the needs of observation; too weak to arrest the march of a concentrated division. His battalions thrown to the front were split by Great Cedar Swamp, and the difficulties of communication and of supply had been greatly increased without any compensating advantage. General Bliss had placed his command at the road junctions which lead to the east or west of the group of obstacles, Long Pond, Little Quittacas and Great Quittacas Ponds, and was at liberty to advance on either side of these obstacles; his outpost covered all lines of advance and his Cavalry was in position to screen a movement in either direction. The advantage with which General Bliss had begun his campaign had been greatly increased by the operations of this day.

AUGUST 16.

General Bliss remained in camp while the Cavalry pushed its reconnaissance through Taunton on the west. The N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry advanced as far as Middleboro, where it encountered strong resistance. The 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., closed up on its outpost, and all indications pointed to a vigorous advance to the west of the lakes when orders were received for the entire command to move on Rock Station.

The 10th Cavalry crossed to the north of Long Pond, thence via the neck between Great Quittacas and Pocksha Ponds to Long Point. The entire division moved to the south of Long and Great Quittacas Ponds and camped at Rock Station and South Middleboro, with outposts to the north. The N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry camped about two and a half miles east of Middleboro. The 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., constituting the rear guard, camped at Lakeside Park, southeast of East Freetown.

This was the situation at the close of hostilities.

At the same hour the map shows General Pew's advanced troops along the line of the Old Colony Railroad, his extreme left extending to Plymouth, his right near Forge Pond, where two troops of Cavalry and a battalion of Infantry were covering the road to the northeast of Taunton. The Berkley Bridge and all bridges south of it on the Taunton River had been destroyed by the Blues, thus confining General Bliss's operations to the territory east of this river, but apparently General Bliss had no intention of moving to the west of Taunton.

A comparison of positions shows the following: General Bliss's main body was camped on a front a little greater than one mile, with his rear guard separated from his main body by about six miles; General Pew was extended from Forge Pond to Clear Pond, a distance of seventeen miles, while some troops were in Plymouth, seven or eight miles to the east of Clear Pond. All except one company Coast Artillery Corps had moved to the vicinity of Titicut on the right, apparently in anticipation of an advance in that direction. All the regiments had been subdivided: The 5th Infantry into three parts, the 8th Infantry into three parts, 9th Infantry three parts, 6th Infantry seven parts, 2d Infantry seven parts. One troop of Cavalry was still at division headquarters. The advanced line, divided by Great Cedar Swamp, was so extended and weak that it could furnish no adequate resistance at any point. The bulk of the command was on the right, while General Bliss was moving in concentrated formation against the left. A number of Blue bicyclists had been captured by both the 10th Cavalry and the N.Y. and N.J. squadron, whereas the Red front was covered in a very effective manner.

AUGUST 17.

In a steady downpour of rain, General Bliss moved on Eddyville, via Waterville, the latter being held by one battalion of the 8th Infantry. Some resistance was encountered early in the morning, but the Blue troops gave way rapidly before the superior forces of the Red, and by 11:30 a.m., when the 14th Infantry had closed up on the rest of the division, General Bliss's command was completely concentrated, and was opposed by a portion of the 8th Mass. Infantry, which probably did not exceed six companies. One company of the 9th Massachusetts was captured, and the Blue line gave way, rapidly retreating to the north and northwest. At 1 p.m. General Bliss had broken the original Blue line of defense, and in close formation camped to the east of Eddyville, on a front of about two miles. The N.Y. and N.J. and 10th Cavalry were in the vicinity of the Green, northeast of Middleboro.

At this time General Pew's command was distributed as follows: Headquarters of the 1st Brigade, with one battalion 2d Mass. Infantry and nine companies Coast Artillery, were in the vicinity of Titicut.

The 2d Mass., divided into seven detachments, was to the west of Middleboro.

The 6th Mass. was extended along the Middleboro-Bridgewater road, widely scattered.

The 9th Mass., divided into three sections and reinforced by a battery of artillery, was to the west of Great Cedar Swamp.

Headquarters of the 2d Brigade, with one battalion of the 5th Mass. Infantry and one battery of Field Artillery and a detachment of the 8th Mass., was at South Halifax. The rest of the 8th Infantry was separated by the advance of the N.Y. Brigade. An unsupported battery of Field Artillery was located to the west of Plympton. Two battalions of the 5th Infantry had been cut off and were located between Eddyville and Plymouth. The rest of General Pew's command was still at his original headquarters, where he still retained one troop of Cavalry. It now seemed impossible for him to concentrate his command and offer any serious resistance to the advance of the Red division.

AUGUST 18.

The rain continued to fall throughout the whole afternoon of Aug. 17, and the troops broke camp and marched at about 7 a.m. on the 18th, with a drizzling rain still making their packs doubly heavy and the roads deep in mud. General Bliss's column, however, moved promptly to the north, via Plympton-North Plympton, and thence to the east of Silver Lake toward Bryantville. The march was opposed almost from the start, but the resistance developed was insufficient to arrest the advance of the concentrated column. About 10 o'clock a formidable attack seemed to be developing on the left flank of the division in the direction of Halifax, where the N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry was covering the left flank. A report reaching the 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., that Major Bridgeman, commanding the N.Y. squadron, was heavily pressed, Colonel Foote marched at once with one battalion of the 14th N.Y. to his support. One battalion of Blue troops, strongly posted behind stone walls, was flanked from its position by a combined force consisting of the N.Y. and N.J. Cavalry, two companies of the District of Columbia troops and one battalion of the 14th Infantry. The Blue battalion took up a position in the road, where its flank was promptly enfiladed, and forced to retreat; its new position was soon again enfiladed by the N.Y. squadron, and as the battalion fell back, joined by some Blue reinforcements, its right flank was furiously attacked by the full squadron, 10th Cavalry, and the whole

Blue command, caught in the road in solid formation, was ruled out of action for twenty minutes. This arrested the attack on the flank of the division and permitted it to continue its march to its camp in the vicinity of Bryantville. The division camped with the 1st Brigade near Bryantville, the 2d Brigade to the east and west of Stetson Pond, the 3d Brigade to the south of the first.

The cessation of hostilities found General Pew's command almost fully concentrated and lying to the west of Bryantville. The 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets and the 8th Mass., however, were still separated from the Blue command by Great Cedar Swamp, while portions of the 5th Infantry were still to the east of Silver Lake. General Pew was unable to throw himself in front of General Bliss's division, and had not the march of the latter been arrested by the maneuver regulation which prohibits an advance after 1 p.m., the operations for the entire maneuver would have been terminated on this day by the advance of the Red division to a position covering the roads to Boston.

AUGUST 19.

Both commands were in ranks at the minute of 5 a.m. General Bliss had decided to move by way of Pembroke and North Pembroke on Hanover Four Corners, covering the withdrawal of the 2d and 3d Brigades by the 1st Brigade, under General Harries. General Pew had decided to attack with his whole command, the 1st Brigade attacking at Bryantville, the 2d forming on the left of the 1st, and the 3d acting as a reserve. Within twenty minutes after five o'clock the attack of the 1st Blue Brigade was beginning to turn General Harries's left. In spite of the most vigorous defense, the Blues crowded General Harries's command so closely that it appeared for a time that the brigade might be cut off. General Harries, however, succeeded in withstanding the attack and in withdrawing between Little Sandy Bottom Pond and Stetson Pond, but in doing so he would probably have lost in actual battle at least one full battalion in killed, wounded and captured, and did actually lose two pieces of field artillery and the major portion of a battalion. The advance of the 2d Blue Brigade, however, was not sufficiently prompt to arrest the march of the Red division, and by 9 a.m. the latter was advancing with but little difficulty on Hanover Four Corners. Numerous ineffectual attacks were made on the flank of the division, but the Red column was not stopped, and the N.Y. Brigade arrived at Hanover Four Corners in force superior to the enemy and secured possession of the town as far west as the railroad. Here it was vigorously attacked by Blue troops, but the Red division rapidly closed up, secured possession of the roads leading to the north from Hanover Four Corners, and here, at 1 p.m., the exercises terminated.

At that hour the maps show that the N.Y. N.J. and 10th Cavalry held the road to the northwest of Hanover Four Corners; that the N.Y. and Conn. Brigades covered not only this road, but the road leading west, with the District of Columbia troops closed up as a reserve. The approaches to Hanover were commanded by the entire Red Field Artillery, while the wagon train had been advanced to the north on the road to Boston. General Bliss's command had its back turned to Boston, was fighting defensively faced to the south, and nothing at that moment could have prevented the continuation of its march on the city of Boston and the eventual capitulation of the metropolis.

General Bliss had completely fulfilled his mission; General Pew had failed to prevent the Red command from reaching his rear. The most manifest reason for his failure is found in the wide dispersion of his command, which began on the first day of his operations, in the separation of a single battalion and continued until control of all of his units had been lost, and nothing but a most remarkable series of forced marches enabled him to offer any serious resistance to the advance of the Red division after 1 p.m. on Aug. 18.

The troops under General Pew's command behaved in a most commendable manner, and though the Blues failed in their mission they were neither routed nor broken, and at 1 p.m. on Aug. 19 the division was concentrated, with the exception of some small detachments, and was capable of fighting to the maximum of its power. Nothing but an absolute defeat of the troops under General Pew would have enabled General Bliss to finally capture the city of Boston, but with the line of communication to Boston in possession of the Red command it is highly improbable that General Pew could have recovered from the disasters which had been produced by a wholly unnecessary dispersion of his command.

Some criticism has appeared in the daily papers concerning the inadequacy of transportation furnished the Red division and the lack of rations for some troops. It has been claimed that the military authorities seriously blundered in failing to provide sufficient transportation to cover the needs of the command. An examination of the memorandum issued from Headquarters, Department of the East, on July 15, 1909, shows that there was no misconception on the part of the military authorities and that the transportation furnished was intentionally very much below that authorized by Field Service Regulations. It was fully recognized that no expedition which carried its full allowance of transportation, tentage and impedimenta could land from ships by lightering and invade a hostile country in the time at its disposal with any prospect of success. The field equipment was so reduced by eliminating unnecessary tentage, etc., that had the troops carried only what was authorized the transportation furnished would have been more than sufficient for their needs. Unwilling to operate with the amount of transportation furnished, it is reported that some troops remained in camp the wagons and auto trucks which were intended for forwarding rations from the base to the troops in the field. This so hampered the commissary department that supplies in some cases were delayed in their arrival. Moreover, it was intended to operate in this campaign exactly as troops must operate in time of war, when emergencies demand sacrifices and the time for the accomplishment of a mission is very brief. Officers of the National Guard were placed in all the positions of responsibility, as they would be in time of war, and their efficiency in time of peace was given a serious tryout. If they failed it is the business of the states to realize it and to make such organization in time of peace as will insure efficiency in time of war.

As in every campaign in our history, the fact was clearly demonstrated that complete harmony of action between the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments will be secured only when those departments shall have been consolidated under a single chief as a single supply department.

The damages inflicted upon personal property were unusually small. The conduct of the troops was admirable. Not a single instance of intoxication was reported either en route to the theater of operations or while the campaign was in progress. This is a record of which any body of troops may feel justly proud.

The maneuvers were the most interesting and instructive that have ever been held in the United States. The

conditions were as close to war as it is possible to make them, and it is hoped that the U.S. Government will see its way clear to repeating the same character of exercises in the near future, employing a force amounting at least to a corps, composed of both regulars and militia troops, the brigades of which should be commanded by militia officers, the divisions by officers of the regular Army, and the objective some great city adjacent to our coast line, such as Washington or New York.

The following letter from Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Red Army, to Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., speaks for itself:

Army War College, Washington, Aug. 21, 1909.
Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt., N.Y., National Guard, Commanding 2d Brigade.
My dear Colonel:

I take this early opportunity to express my high appreciation of the soldierly qualities of yourself and of your troops during the recent maneuvers in Massachusetts. Nothing can be more gratifying to a commander than to be followed by such a high-spirited command, who accepted the trying conditions of service with such fortitude and good temper. The excellent behavior of the men also showed their splendid qualities and demonstrated the fact that when you have good officers there is little use for the Articles of War.

Please communicate what I have said to the members of your provisional brigade and assure them one and all of my satisfaction with their work.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

Major David Wilson, N.G.N.Y., commanding the Field Artillery, has received the following letter, dated Washington, Aug. 21, 1909:

My Dear Major: I am writing to send my congratulations to yourself and your officers and men over the success and general efficiency of our recent maneuvers in Massachusetts. Everything was due to the prompt obedience and the control of the officers and the general good discipline and high character of the men. I believe that our experience is a forerunner of others, which will be more interesting and useful, and I shall be glad if these will give me an opportunity to meet you and your command again. Please communicate my sentiments of appreciation to your command, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., General Staff.

The troops of the 10th Cavalry, en route for Boston, to take part in the maneuvers, were royally entertained at every town, and the soldiers proved quite a curiosity to the country people. The troops left Boston Sunday morning, Aug. 22, to march the entire distance back to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and to stay two days in Rutland to participate in the fair in progress there. Officers and men of the National Guard who came in contact with these negro troopers during the war game speak of them in the highest terms, and were greatly impressed with their splendid horsemanship, military bearing and good humor.

NOTES ON THE MANEUVERS.

In the opinion of many officers of the National Guard, and some officers of the Army, the state troops were worked a little too hard. They are not seasoned troops, inured to hardship, but for the most part are composed of young men in indoor positions, with little or no opportunity for exercises. If they could have had several weeks of previous gradual training, they would have been all fit for the hard work on short rations. As it was, however, they were not in fit condition physically for the task imposed upon them, and it is not to be wondered at that hundreds dropped in their tracks exhausted. While all admit the value of the maneuvers, it would be well, in planning them for the future, to give greater consideration to the physical condition of young men taken directly from sedentary occupations without going through any process of "hardening." In many cases the breakdowns were due to improper footwear. Many of the men wore narrow shoes, instead of an easy wide walking shoe. The 7th N.Y. was the best equipped National Guard Infantry on the ground as regards footwear, as it is incumbent upon each man in this command to always have a pair of campaign shoes in his locker in the armory. In consequence, it is said that there were fewer stragglers in the 7th than in other infantry organizations. Many men in other organizations, however, cannot afford to purchase the extra shoes, and turn out with whatever they happen to have on and suffer in consequence.

"The hardships," says an officer, "were aggravated by the shortage of rations, as the men seldom got more than two scanty meals a day, and frequently had to purchase what rations they could get from country stores or farmhouses. There were only three issues of fresh beef. This, to a large extent, was due to the fact that the base of supplies was at New Bedford, and that the four wagons, to which each regiment was necessarily restricted, were inadequate with the two horses allowed by the Q.M.D. to draw the loads over the muddy roads. Then the frequent changes of base of the organizations made it difficult to find them, and many of the drivers, who were Portuguese and could hardly speak English, added to the confusion. Then, again, some of the men went hungry by not being allowed to eat the 'haversack rations' when emergency demanded. This was the fault of their own officers, who, when supplies failed to arrive, should have requested permission from the proper authority to use the emergency ration. Other men eat up their haversack ration when they should have reserved it. The Connecticut and the District of Columbia troops made the poorest showing, and had the most stragglers. Still, all deserve credit for doing the best they could under very trying circumstances."

"Some of the commissary officers of the National Guard, not even excepting the chief, were, it is said, ignorant of their duties in important details, and, instead of following up the failure to receive supplies and of carrying it right up to the commanding general officially, if necessary, took it as a matter of course, and practically did nothing. They were not aggressive enough, and should have put the failure to receive supplies up to the official or officials responsible, where it would be a matter of official record. One commissary officer in particular, when things went wrong, simply told ten-year-old jokes, and spit an ample amount of tobacco juice while he was telling his stories. The fact, however, that no rations of any kind could be drawn for the troops from the Army subsistence officers for the journey home, it would seem, is no fault of the National Guard commissaries. The troops, for the most part, needed rations for a thirty-hour journey at the conclusion of the maneuvers, but as the rations were all on the Army transport Kilpatrick at Boston, while the troops were embarking at Fall River, it would be interesting to know who was responsible for this omission and how it came to be made, in order that it may not occur another time."

"The railroad service home was very poor, especially to hungry and fagged-out men. Organizations, in many instances, had to wait seven hours before they could get on a train. The 22d N.Y., by some blunder after the maneuvers, were ordered to march fourteen miles to

Braintree, Mass., to entrain for Fall River. With a railroad within half a mile of the command, the order to march to Braintree seemed a mystery, but was never questioned. Just as the weary command, under Colonel Hotchkiss, was starting on the long march, an order arrived directing the command to entrain at the point near where it was resting. When the regiment arrived at Fall River the transport Pilgrim was not there, but after a weary wait of several hours she arrived and the troops embarked. The steamer took thirteen hours to get to New York. For rations the men bought what they could out of their own pockets, but some unfortunate in this and other commands had to borrow money to get subsistence."

The 22d proved a highly efficient organization, and Captain Sternberger, its commissary, part of the time acted

(Continued on page 1478, where also appears the report of our correspondent with the Blue Army.)

The map which follows, showing the terrain covered by the maneuvers, is a photographic reproduction of a map used by the umpires, which is on the scale of 1:62,500. This has been reduced 60 per cent, to bring it within our columns. The use of a reading glass will make it clearer. The contour lines, showing the heights above sea level, are at intervals of twenty feet. They should not be confused with the lines showing the woods and streams.

The solid black oblongs indicate the positions of the Red Army; the oblongs with cross lines those of the Blue Army.



THE RED ARMY IS INDICATED BY A SOLID BLACK MARK, AND THE BLUE ARMY BY AN OPEN MARK WITH CROSSBARS.

(Concluded from page 1477.)
as brigade and regimental commissary at the same time, a hard task, but well performed.

Troops of both the armies had a trying experience with the train service on the way home, and, as an example, the Coast Artillery companies of Massachusetts, after getting up at five o'clock a.m., marched two miles to Hanover, only to be informed that they should have gone to Rockland. Colonel Nutter promptly ordered his command to proceed to Rockland, at which place they waited in the streets for two hours. Then they were obliged to march five or six miles more to Abington, where they were entrained. The train was held up at frequent intervals on the way, and did not arrive at Boston until the evening.

National Guardsmen were highly appreciative of the uniform courtesy they received from officers of the Army.

Major O. B. Bridgman, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., who was in command of the provisional squadron during the Massachusetts maneuvers, has received the following complimentary letter from Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., under date of Washington, May 21:

"My dear Major: It is a high compliment for a cavalryman, as well as for a man in every walk of life, to say that he is always at the right place at the right time. It was true of you and your cavalry during our recent maneuvers. Not only that, but your orders were necessarily of such a general character that it was not always an easy matter to pick out the right place. Under ordinary conditions, Cavalry operations of the kind indicated by you would be unhampered by the care of wagon trains. Neither of these unfavorable conditions interfered with the efficiency of your command. Please communicate my thanks and good wishes to your officers and men, and say that I hope to meet them again."

It is also interesting to note that Squadron A did not have a man on the sick list during the maneuvers. Troop I, of New Jersey, under Captain Bryant, and the Connecticut troop, which were a part of Major Bridgman's command, were enthusiastic, and could always be depended upon, and the Major has nothing but the highest praise for them.

As an example of the discipline prevailing during the Massachusetts maneuvers, the 7th N.Y. on one night was encamped alongside an inviting field of sweet corn. Not an ear was touched, however, despite the hunger of the men. The 22d N.Y. was encamped by a large field of potatoes on one night, and while hot roasted "spuds" would have been highly appreciated by hungry men, none were dug up, however. Members of Squadron A, it is said, even refused to pick up apples on the ground without permission.

Mr. J. C. Wilbur, of Middleboro, Mass., reports that he found an officer's dispatch case, which he believes was lost by some officer participating in the maneuvers in Massachusetts. The owner of the dispatch case can obtain the same by communicating with Mr. J. C. Wilbur.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BLUE ARMY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BLUE ARMY.

The most noticeable feature to one who observed the troops composing the Red and Blue Armies during the maneuvers in Massachusetts was the superior physique and power of endurance possessed by the men in the Red Army. The latter also took greater interest in the work, showed intelligence and enthusiasm. On the last day of actual maneuvering I had an excellent opportunity to observe the men on both sides, and the difference was striking.

The conduct of the men in both armies when off duty was uniformly excellent.

The discomforts of the field service were chiefly due to the very rainy weather of Monday and Tuesday, the failure of the commissary wagons to keep up with the troops, and the quality of the shoes worn by a majority of the enlisted men. I was particularly impressed by the cheerfulness and lack of grumbling among the men of the 1st Corps of Cadets. Under the most adverse circumstances these men were in the best of spirits.

The amenability of the troops to discipline differed greatly in the several organizations. From my observations the 8th Infantry was by far the best disciplined body of troops in the Blue Army. The spirit with which the men obeyed all the orders of their superiors was indeed remarkable for a militia organization. The discipline was noticeably poor in the Coast Artillery Corps. I heard a first sergeant detail a private for inferior guard duty, and the private replied by telling the sergeant to "Go to hell," whereupon the sergeant detailed another private in his place, and the insubordinate private was not even reprimanded. I saw a sergeant in the Field Artillery apologize to a private for detailing him for guard duty.

The appreciation of the importance of the service of security and information was developed to the greatest extent in the 8th Infantry, and to a slightly lesser degree in the 1st Corps Cadets. It was entirely lacking in the Cavalry, and naturally in the Coast Artillery. There was a great deal of straggling among the Massachusetts Infantry which was not corrected by the officers. The men appeared too exhausted and weak to take any interest in this branch of the maneuver work. I saw an advance guard of the Coast Artillery Corps without any connecting files or flanking parties, and no attempts were made to transmit any information from the advance party to the main body.

Several officers have commented upon the lack of Cavalry in the Massachusetts militia, but it was not so much the quantity as the quality which was lacking. The Cavalry did not appear to understand the principles of reconnaissance work, and hence the Blue Army was severely handicapped. A handful of intelligent cycle scouts brought in more reliable information as to the movements and position of the enemy than did the Cavalry squadron. The State Cavalry should have had two troops of the 10th U.S. Cavalry with them for instruction, which they badly needed.

The Massachusetts militia, as a whole, lost considerably because the Coast Artillery Corps of twelve companies was detailed as infantry during these maneuvers. Men who give their time and money for the good of the state, as militiamen do, should at least have the privilege of joining that branch of the Service in which they are most interested. This they were not allowed to do in the Coast Artillery, and when we take into consideration that militia Coast Artillery only gets one week's instruction a year it naturally was discouraging to all concerned to be obliged to postpone this instruction for another year after all the routine and theoretical armory work of the winter. All the Coast Artillery have for drilling purposes is a chalk drawing of a gun on the armory floor and blue prints. So, naturally, the men like to handle the material about which they have been studying.

Another rather disagreeable duty was imposed upon

the 2d Company of Coast Artillery, which was detailed as division headquarters guard the entire week and did nothing but load and unload wagons and pitch headquarters tents. Could not this disagreeable duty have been divided among several companies, rather than to make one company lose an entire week's instruction? Are such actions liable to encourage the best class of men to enlist? Are not such actions accountable for the poorer class of men which are found among the rank and file of Massachusetts militiamen as compared with those of New York.

The report of our correspondent with the Red Army will be found on page 1474-6, and a map of the field of maneuvers on page 1477.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Aug. 24, 1909, was born at Newport, R.I., Aug. 24, 1847. He entered the Naval Academy as midshipman Sept. 29, 1862, and after graduation served on board U.S.S. Saco, West Indian Squadron, 1866-7; U.S.S. Kearsarge, South Pacific Squadron, 1868-70; promoted ensign 1868; master 1869, lieutenant 1870; U.S.S. Michigan, 1870-2; flagship Lancaster, South Atlantic, 1872-4; torpedo sch., 1875; U.S.S. Hartford, 1875-7; U.S.S. Trenton, China Station, 1883-6; U.S. Naval Academy, 1886-90; promoted lieutenant commander 1887; executive U.S.S. Boston, 1890-3. He was commander of the battalion landed at Honolulu, Jan. 16-April 1, 1893; was head department seamanship U.S. Naval Academy, 1893-7, and was promoted commander 1896. He was commander U.S.S. Helena, 1897-9; served in North Atlantic Fleet during Cuban war; captured Spanish steamer Miguel Jora, April 23, 1898, with convoy to Santiago-Cienfuegos blockade, June, 1898; was at engagement at Tunas, July 1 and 2, 1898; Manzanilla, destruction Spanish gunboats and transports, July 18, 1898; joined fleet at Manila under Admiral Dewey, Feb., 1899; convoyed 23d Infantry to Jolo, June, 1899; senior officer in command of vessels assisting General Lawton in his campaign, Paranaque and Bacoor (Manila Bay), June 10-13, 1899; Portsmouth Navy Yard, October, 1899-1902; promoted captain, March, 1901; commanded Texas, 1902-4; member General Board (Washington). He was in command of the Pacific Fleet from August, 1906, until last spring. He was recently president of the Naval Retiring Board in Washington. It was for his work as commander of the Helena during the war with Spain that Rear Admiral Swinburne was advanced two numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct. Being an extra number in his grade, no promotions follow his retirement.

Ensign O. C. F. Dodge, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from Aug. 14, 1909, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Service Sept. 7, 1900.

NEW MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

To C. H. McConnell, a rich druggist, the Chicago News credits an intention to erect a monument on the field of Gettysburg that will be the "finest memorial on any battlefield in the world." This monument will cost \$150,000. "The first day of fighting at Gettysburg has been slurred over in the histories," Mr. McConnell, who participated in the battle, is quoted as saying, "because it was a decided Union defeat. No such fighting was ever known to the modern world. None like it has been known since. The loss of the famous 'Light Brigade' at Balaklava was thirty-two per cent. The losses in the late Russo-Japanese war were slight compared to the respective eighty and ninety per cent. loss of the 24th Michigan and the 26th North Carolina, which, in that great battle of the Civil War, wiped each other out of existence. It is to glorify the American valor represented by this little-known encounter that my monument is to be put up. The monument will be a sort of Pantheon, with three domes. The right-hand dome will be dedicated to the 24th Michigan, the left-hand dome to the 26th North Carolina. The central dome will contain the names of all the soldiers of the so-called Iron Brigade—the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, the 24th Michigan, the 14th Indiana, and Battery B, U.S. Art.—which participated in the battle. I hope to have the monument done in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, in 1913."

Mr. McConnell has not read the histories of Gettysburg correctly if he has come to the conclusion that the first day's fight has been purposely slighted. In the history of a three-day battle, it is only natural that less should be made of the opening hostilities than of the final shock of arms that decided the engagement. If the first day's fight was a "decided Union defeat," it did not interfere with the Union occupation of what proved to be the key positions on the field. During the night and the following day almost the whole of each army was brought upon the field, showing that whatever of victory came to the Confederate arms on the first day they were not in a position to follow it up, hence from the viewpoint of the historian it counted for little more than a fight of the advance guard. So busy were the Confederates in getting into position on the second day for what they evidently saw was to be the final struggle on the third day, that it was not until four p.m. of the second day that, under Longstreet, they made their principal attack.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The list of attendants for the marriage of Lieut. George T. Everett, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Grace Beall, of Fort Snelling, is now complete. The ceremony will take place Sept. 1 in the post chapel. Mrs. Frost, of San Antonio, Texas, will come from her Southern home to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Jessie Hodges, Miss Nellie Nye, Miss Gertrude Welch and Miss Borgman. The ushers are Lieut. Karl J. Klemm, 4th Cav.; Lieuts. E. S. Hayes and J. C. Drain, 28th Inf., and Lieut. W. R. Henry, 8th Cav. Lieutenant Henry will come from Fort Robinson, Neb., for the ceremony. Lieutenant Everett has chosen Lieut. Stanley L. James, 20th Inf., to be his best man.

The engagement of Miss Louise F. O'Brien, daughter of Mr. M. W. O'Brien, 523 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., to Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 13th Inf., U.S.A., has been announced.

Miss Edna Vosburgh, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Bedell Vosburgh, of Denver, was married to Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st U.S. Inf., Aug. 18, 1909, in Denver, Colo. A wedding breakfast followed the

ceremony. The bride is a well-known artist, and had a studio in Paris for some years. The present station of Lieutenant Lentz and his bride is Denver, Colo.

Miss Ette Louise Brunhaus was married to Lieut. John W. N. Schulz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in Wheeling, W.Va., Aug. 24, 1909, by Rev. J. J. Baechold. Decorations were of American flags, the whole color scheme being carried out in the national colors. Miss Henrietta Lippert, of Pittsburg, was the maid of honor, and the best man was the brother of the bridegroom, Major E. H. Schulz, of Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Schulz will be at home in Baltimore, Md., after Sept. 1.

Our Jefferson Barracks correspondent writes that an engagement of much interest in Army and Navy circles was announced on Monday at a luncheon given by Miss Hermione Gratz, when she announced her engagement to Lieut. Comdr. Edward Howe Watson, U.S.N., now on duty at the naval recruiting station in St. Louis. Those present at the luncheon were Mrs. Leslie Thompson, Mrs. Anderson Gratz, Miss Katherine Gratz and Miss Fontaine Jones. Miss Gratz is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gratz, of West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, and very popular in society.

A wedding of unusual interest to the Service at large, and especially to the 21st U.S. Infantry, occurred on the evening of Aug. 18 at the home of Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, of the Medical Corps of the Army at Fort Logan, Colo., when their elder daughter, Rosalie De Shong, was married to Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, Jr., of the 21st Infantry. The house was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and flowers. The wedding was distinctly military in character, the groom and other gentlemen of the bridal party and many of the officers appearing in full dress uniform; the national and regimental colors, 'neath whose folds the ceremony occurred, lending an additional touch of military glamor to the culminating romance of the young couple. The mother of the bride was most becomingly gowned in pale blue and the many handsome costumes of the ladies gave brilliancy to the scene. The young bride wore a dainty gown and veil, carrying a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain James Ossewaarde, of the 21st Infantry, and was commented upon by all for its singular beauty of thought and language. The bride entered on the arm of her father and was given in marriage by him. The only sister of the bride, Miss Gertrude Raymond, gowned in infantry blue, was her maid of honor, and the groom's best man was Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., of the same regiment. The groom is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy of the class of 1908, and is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Glover, of Haddonfield, N.J. The time-honored custom of the bride using her soldier-husband's saber to cut the wedding cake was followed, and by this act she inaugurated a general reception, when the guests from both Denver and the garrison showered the young couple with hearty congratulations and best wishes. The 21st Infantry regimental band played the Mendelssohn wedding march and during the ceremony rendered softly the beautiful "Hearts and Flowers." Numerous handsome gifts bore convincing testimony to the widespread popularity of the young couple, who later in the evening departed on a wedding journey, which will terminate when the groom joins his regiment in San Francisco on Sept. 7, the date of its sailing for service in the Philippines.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the Civil War, who took a prominent part in many battles and campaigns, died at the Oriental Hotel, at Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., Aug. 26. His death was sudden and unexpected, although it was known he was not in very good health. Colonel Gilman was born at Thomaston, Me., on Nov. 11, 1831, a son of Jeremiah Gilman, for whom the town of Gilman, N.H., was named. He was graduated from Bowdoin College and entered West Point, graduating in the class of 1856 as a brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Artillery. He was immediately sent to the Indian frontier as lieutenant and saw service in the West, East and South until 1860, when he was stationed at Fort Pickens, which guarded the entrance to Pensacola harbor. With seventy men commanded by himself and Lieutenant Slemmer, Colonel Gilman, then a first lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, held the fort against 5,000 Confederates. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter did not discourage the besieged heroes of the 1st U.S. Artillery at Fort Pickens, and it was held until the Federal Fleet from New York dispersed the besiegers. For his gallantry on this occasion Colonel Gilman received a bronze medal from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and President Lincoln publicly extolled him as a hero of the war. He served as chief of artillery with the Army of the Cumberland, and was in many battles of that campaign. He was severely wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., he was breveted major. He also received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. He was appointed captain and commissary Feb. 9, 1863, and was major and commissary Nov. 9, 1884; lieutenant colonel and Assistant Commissary General, Oct. 8, 1894, and was retired Nov. 11, 1895. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. Colonel Gilman was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, Union League Club, Legion of Honor and other organizations. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John Edmund Mackenz, of No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, and two sons, Howard K. and Major Edward R. Gilman, of Brooklyn. Colonel Gilman's first wife died twelve years ago. Nine years later he was married to Miss Mary McAlpin, who survives him.

Capt. William H. Cushing, senior captain of the Revenue Cutter Service, died at Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 22, 1909. Captain Cushing had served at practically every important station in the United States, and entered the service in June, 1874, as a third lieutenant.

In regimental orders dated Des Moines, July 1, 1909, Colonel West, commanding the 2d U.S. Cav., announces the death of Capt. John C. Raymond at the Mercy Hospital, city of Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, 1909, and which we have heretofore noted. After giving the record of the deceased, Colonel West says: "The regiment mourns the loss of a valued officer and a beloved friend. His character was as remarkable for its gentleness and tenderness as for its efficient soldierly qualities. He leaves as a deathless heritage to his little daughter and infant son a stainless name and a life purely lived. To the bereaved widow and other members of the stricken family the regiment extends its heartfelt sympathy and mourns with them in their sorrow."

George Cabot Lodge, eldest son of United States

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, died suddenly on Aug. 21, 1909, at Tuckernuck Island, where he had been for nearly two weeks with his father. Heart failure, following an attack of acute indigestion, was given as the cause of death. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Lodge served in the Volunteer Navy with the rank of ensign.

Mrs. Robert Potts, wife of Chief Engineer Potts, U.S.N., retired, died Aug. 23, 1909, in St. Vincent's Hospital, N.Y. city, after her arrival from London on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnetonka. Mrs. Potts was taken with an apoplectic stroke during the voyage, and there was so little hope of her recovery that the last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to her as the vessel came up the bay. Chief Engineer Potts, his wife and their daughter arrived on the Minnetonka. Mrs. Potts had been in ill health for a long time, and the voyage to Europe was made for her benefit. Apparently she was improved by her visit abroad, and when the Minnetonka sailed from London on Aug. 14 Mrs. Potts was in fairly good health. As soon as it was seen that Mrs. Potts's condition was serious a wireless message was sent to her son, L. I. Potts, of the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, notifying him of his mother's condition, and asking him to meet the liner with a priest. The son went down the bay on a revenue cutter early on the morning of Aug. 23, accompanied by the Rev. Father Dooley, of Fordham University.

Mrs. Katherine D. McIntyre, widow of the late Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 2d U.S. Inf., who died at Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 16, 1909, is the mother of Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, U.S. Coast Art.; Capt. Augustine McIntyre, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Lieut. Samuel E. McIntyre, 4th U.S. Inf.

The infant son of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, died on Aug. 20, at Isis Cottage, the summer home of the Eatons, at Scituate, Mass.

Machinist Lewis Alden McClure, U.S.N., died Aug. 25, 1909, at the Naval Hospital, New York. He was born in Marshall county, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1872, and was appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1903. He served on board the Illinois, R.S. Philadelphia, and as assistant to inspector of machinery works of Moran Brothers and Company, Seattle, Wash. His title was changed from warrant machinist to machinist on March 3, 1909. He served on board the Nebraska from June, 1907, to August, 1909, when he was detached and transferred to the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders, will join the U.S.S. South Dakota on Sept. 1 as navigator.

Mrs. Cheeder, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Cheeder, who has been a confirmed invalid for over a year with neurasthenia, is slowly recovering.

President Taft has made arrangements to review the parade of the Essex County G.A.R. Association in Beverly on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Charles W. Hobbs, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. C. W. Hobbs, U.S.A., retired, at Redlands, Cal., Aug. 4, 1909.

Capt. E. E. Wright, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders at Wayland, Mass., has been assigned to duty as captain of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Lawrence, the mother of Ensign Willis W. Lawrence, U.S.N., is spending the summer months at the Hotel Edgecliff, High Rocks, Gloucester, Mass.

A daughter, Imogene Shannon, was born to the wife of Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 5. This is the third grandchild of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th U.S. Field Art.

At the thirty-third annual encampment of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association at Weirs, N.H., Aug. 24, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U.S.A., and Gen. H. C. King, U.S.V., were the special guests of the association for the week.

Rear Admiral W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., who has been staying at Marienbad; Capt. H. Retzmann, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, who will go to the souderklasse races at Marienbad, arrived at New York Aug. 24.

Major Henry D. Snyder, Medical Department, U.S.A., has just returned from a long tour of service in the Philippines and was in Burlington, Vt., early this week. Dr. Snyder is the picture of health, and received a hearty welcome from his friends in Burlington. It is understood that his next assignment will be at St. Louis, Mo.

While cranking his automobile near Huntington, L.I., preparatory to returning to New York, on Aug. 23, Capt. J. P. Drouillard, late U.S.A., son-in-law of Paul A. Sorg, living at the Waldorf Astoria, N.Y. city, received a compound fracture of the right arm. The injured man was attended to by Dr. Bullard, of Larchmont, to whose office Captain Drouillard had been carried unconscious at express speed.

The duty of Acting Secretary of the Navy this week falls to the lot of Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, as Secretary Meyer is in Massachusetts. Assistant Secretary Winthrop is with the Atlantic Fleet to observe target practice, and Rear Admiral Potter, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, is now on his vacation at Lake Champlain.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Payne, of Washington square, New York, are rejoicing over the birth of a son, who was born Aug. 20, 1909, and is named after his great-uncle, Gen. John A. Logan, of Civil War fame. The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Logan to Mr. N. B. Payne was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. John A. Logan, at Stanleigh Court, Washington, over a year ago. Mr. Payne is a brother of Lieut. Comdr. Fred. R. Payne, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., chairman of the Lighthouse Board, arrived at New York from Europe Aug. 24, from inspection of lighthouses in England, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland and France. With him was Arthur Vanderveer Conover, superintendent of lighthouses, stationed at Tompkinsville. Rear Admiral Marix said that every facility had been given to them to see all the latest foreign improvements in buoy and lighthouse lighting.

Mrs. Cresap, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Anita B. Cresap, have been spending the summer at Woodberry Forest, Orange, Va. Mrs. Cresap has returned this week to her own home in Annapolis, which she will continue to occupy for the winter. Her father, Dr. John McDowell Leavitt, expects to make his home with her for the future. Dr. Leavitt was president of St. John's College, Annapolis, many years ago, and is well known and beloved in that city.

Lieut. W. R. Pryor, U.S.N., has placed his order for a thirty horsepower automobile, with pony tonneau.

Dr. R. W. Waddell, late dental surgeon, U.S.A., has located at No. 45 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. L. B. Kromer, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 19.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Norton, 8th U.S. Inf., at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, of Schenectady, N.Y., are visiting Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, late chaplain, U.S.N., has been appointed head of St. Joseph's Theological Seminary at Dunwoodie, N.Y.

Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island, spent a week at the maneuvers in Massachusetts, and is at Fort Constitution, N.H., for a week.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., and Mr. Pringle, of Annapolis, arrived at Pigeon Cove, Mass., Aug. 21, to spend the summer at the Glen Acre Inn.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley are spending several weeks at Lake George, N.Y., where Admiral Schley is convalescing from his recent illness.

Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., Mrs. Auman and daughter, Mrs. C. C. Ogden, are at the Miramonte Inn, Sugar Hill, N.H., where they will be during the month of September.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant have selected the residence 1813 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., which they will occupy the coming season.

Mrs. Adams, widow of Col. Milton B. Adams, who died June 21 last, is spending the summer with her son, Mr. Carl N. Adams, at 1877 East Ninety-seventh street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Brumby, the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hardemann Brumby, U.S.N., and small daughter are spending several weeks at the Willoughby Hotel, Willoughby Spit, Va.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mason and their two children, Master Gordon Mason and Miss Dorothy Mason, are at Montrose, Pa.

Miss Cornelius Truxton, of Norfolk, Va., daughter of the late Commodore William T. Truxton, U.S.N., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Edward Tayloe, at her country place in Albemarle county, Va.

Col. Valery Havard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Havard and the Misses Havard have given up their O street residence, in Washington, D.C., and left on Aug. 24 for Bridgeport, Conn.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Lentze, U.S.N., who is at Stockbridge, Mass., has joined the Lenox-Stockbridge Pedestrian Club. He is up at daylight every morning for a five-mile tramp before breakfast.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, widow of the late Major W. C. Wren, U.S.A., has joined her family at Ottawa Beach, Mich., where she will remain through September. Miss Wren returns to Vassar College this fall.

Mrs. Rose, the wife of Lieut. William W. Rose, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va., spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week with her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A.

Capt. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been assigned to command the U.S. California, relieving Capt. V. L. Cottman, who goes to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, as captain of the yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brockway, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Rear Admiral Royal Byrd Bradford, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bradford, at their Maine farm, have gone to Auburn, N.Y., where they will spend the coming winter.

Capt. P. W. Guiney, 3d Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Guiney are spending the summer at Lyndon Hall, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. They are to be in New York city for the Hudson-Fulton celebration in September, staying at the Hotel Wolcott, Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street.

The Louisville Times publishes a special despatch from Washington, Aug. 21, declaring Governor C. C. Blackburn, of the Isthmian Canal Zone, has tendered his resignation to President Taft. The despatch says the Kentucky ex-Senator has written Mr. Taft that he is weary of his exile and pines for the blue grass meadows about his home. He lives near Versailles, Woodford County.

Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Montgomery, Ala., wants an experienced clerk from the Engineer Department at large, to fill the position of chief clerk. Applicants for the position should state qualifications and kind of clerical work they have been performing. Salary, \$175 per month or less, dependent upon experience and qualifications. Application should be made direct to Captain Ferguson, Vandiver Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. W. R. M. Kellogg, née Lucy Kellogg, widow of the late Dr. W. R. M. Kellogg, of Seattle, who has been traveling for the past year, has been spending the summer with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, Toledo, Ohio, and visiting friends in Norwalk and Cleveland. She will spend October, November and December visiting friends in Baltimore and her sister, Mrs. J. A. Moss, wife of Lieut. J. A. Moss, of the Signal Corps, stationed in New York.

Miss Katherine Robinson, of Winslow, N.J., a relative of the late Comdr. J. B. Bernadou, has been passing two weeks at Cape May, N.J. She was noticed at the Saturday evening hop because of her beautiful and becoming gown, and, as usual, she was surrounded by a host of admirers. Miss Robinson was a debutante of last winter and is a splendid horsewoman. She was entertained at the New Hotel on Saturday evening as the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wendel P. Bowman.

Announcement is "authorized in Chicago" that former Senator Joseph B. Foraker will be the attorney for Oberlin M. Carter, former captain of Engineers, U.S.A., in the prosecution of his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from his conviction on charges of fraud committed in connection with harbor work in Savannah. Mr. Carter has already served seven years in Leavenworth penitentiary. "The statement that Captain Carter's case is to be tried all over again in the courts of Chicago is manifestly an error," said Joseph Sagmoister, secretary to former Senator Foraker. "As I understand it, Senator Foraker has been retained by Captain Carter to prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court on an assignment of errors in his trial."

A son, Samuel August Smiley, was born to the wife of Major Samuel Ewing Smiley, 2d U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 22.

A daughter, Laura Francisco, was born at Fort Missoula, Mont., Aug. 7, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. De W. C. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf.

Rear Admiral Potter, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is spending his summer leave at his old boyhood home at Whitehall, N.Y.

Major Charles T. Green, U.S.A., retired, has been in Washington the last ten days in attendance on the annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans.

Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, whose home is now at Cookstown, N.Y., is in Washington reviving old associations and meeting old friends.

A son, Agard Hyde Bailey, jr., was born to Mrs. Agard Hyde Bailey, wife of Lieutenant Bailey, 13th Inf., on Aug. 23, 1909, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Brand, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the receiving ship Hancock at Brooklyn, N.Y., has been ordered to command the naval station at Culebra, P.R.

Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, who has been under treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio, is reported to be improving.

Guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included Lieut. J. C. Peterson, Mrs. Peterson and Lieut. J. H. Pelot; Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. C. A. Martin, all U.S.A.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry Williams have moved to their new residence at 2264 Cathedral avenue, in Washington. Naval Constructor Williams is on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department.

Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., General Staff, spent a few days the past week in Washington, en route to his station at Fort Leavenworth, from the finish of the staff class ride for student officers at the Army School of the Line.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., who have spent the summer at West Point, returned to their home on Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Aleshire. Miss Majorie Aleshire will remain at West Point until October.

Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Department of California, who has been under treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio at San Francisco, has been improving steadily for several days past, according to a despatch received at Washington on Aug. 26 from Major J. M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, attached to the hospital.

Lieut. Y. S. Williams, U.S.N., gave a very enjoyable dinner party on board the U.S.S. Missouri at the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 26. Mr. Williams's guests were Mrs. Yancey Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sheridan, the artists, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Poole, of Rockport, Mass. Mrs. Yancey Williams and her daughter are spending the summer at Rockport, Mass., at the Littlefield cottage.

Members of Gen. William F. Barry Garrison, Army and Navy Union, of Washington, D.C., have made arrangements for a reception to be held in honor of Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, Labor Day. Col. Charles S. Wilder, of the G.A.R., will preside. Plans, it was stated, will also be made for the chartering of a special car for the delegates who will attend the national encampment of the Army and Navy Union in Erie, Pa., Sept. 8 to 10.

Leslie's Weekly, in a recent number, has a brief article on "How to Get Universal Peace," by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., with his picture. There are also pictures of Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; Lieut. K. F. Bolland, Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf.; Lieut. J. B. Wilson, 8th Inf., who took part in a military tournament in Southern California. Another series of interesting pictures are eight views of companies of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., establishing camp and building bridges.

Instructions have been received at the Plaza Hotel, N.Y. city, to reserve the royal suite in that hotel, beginning Sept. 7 for Prince Kuni, of Japan, who will come to New York as a guest of Col. Robert M. Thompson. Prince Kuni and his suite will be the first Japanese to occupy the royal apartments in the Plaza, and the rooms will be specially decorated and refurbished in his honor. Prince Kuni, who, like Colonel Thompson, is much interested in marine affairs, will make flying visits to ships along the Atlantic coast and will be Colonel Thompson's guest during the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Among those who have been at the Hotel Astor, New York city, during the week, have been Col. and Mrs. Stanhope E. Blunt, Major Alfred M. Hunter, Capt. J. S. Herron, Capt. Peter E. Traub, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Loving, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Lieut. G. W. Cocheu, Lieut. and Mrs. J. de B. W. Gardiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison, and Lieut. H. K. Rutherford, of the Army; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N., and Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th U.S. Cav., will be sorry to learn of the illness of their eldest son, Harry, of scarlatina. The sick child and his mother are in quarantine at Mitiwanga, Huron, O., the summer resort where the family have been during the three months of Captain Cavanaugh's temporary stay at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Captain Cavanaugh, being under orders to report to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty in connection with the recruit depot there, he has left for that station, taking with him the three younger boys and the maid. There Mrs. Cavanaugh and Master Harry hope to join them about the middle of September.

"One of the greatest walkers that ever saw Washington, and one who makes the least fuss about his pedestrian stunts," says the New York Globe, "is Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the Army. General Ainsworth probably does more walking in a year than any other two men in Washington. Some of his feats would make even Roosevelt himself look pale and weary. The General would rather walk than eat, and a good deal rather walk than sleep. Sometimes, if the spirit moves him, he gets up at two o'clock in the morning and proceeds to walk over long stretches in the environs of the capital until daylight, when he gets a breakfast that would do credit to a blacksmith, and then is ready to drive through a hard day's work. He never stops to lunch. He looks on lunch as a weakness which a man ought not to succumb to. And when it comes to getting rid of vast amounts of work there are none in the Army or out of it who have any the better of the indefatigable Adjutant General."

It was hardly to be expected that the "war game" could be gone through with in Massachusetts without arousing the activities of the "anti-militarists," and we have been prepared for outbursts of protests, but we confess that we did not look for such an exhibition of silly comment as that which appears in the Springfield Republican, from a reader who signs himself "Patriot," and who seeks to be sarcastic at the expense of the Army. On the theory that "charity begins at home," he sees no reason why the war game should not be practiced by individuals in defense of their homes against their neighbors. This stupid effort to be clever he amplyifies to the extent of nearly a column. It is a matter for surprise that so able a paper as the Republican should admit matter to its columns that represents the reasoning of child rather than of an adult citizen of the Republic, such as, "I have thought of taking a trip around the world, bearing as many of my guns, big and little, as I could on my person, to show mankind in general that I was splendidly equipped to keep the peace." In Springfield there is an efficient police force, which is said to be as fine as any in the United States. Does not the editor of the Republican know that every time one of those uniformed soldiers of peace goes out on his beat he takes the place of the armed citizen, and thus makes it possible for the editor of the Republican to go about his affairs unarmed? There was a time when the average citizen was liable to a call for fire duty, and he slept with his firemen's clothes within reach. This took up too much of his time, and did not represent intelligent and trained fire-fighting capacity when the occasion called for it, so the paid fire department took the place of the volunteers. Or, in other words, a "Regular Army" to fight fire was organized, but this force represented the duty of the average citizen, though it had been delegated to worthier hands. In our complex civilization the individual fire-fighter, the individual policeman and the individual soldier are not to be thought of, and to go back to one would be no more absurd than to go back to all.

Sir Harry Johnston, in the current McClure's, gives an Englishman's impressions of American rule in Cuba. He opens it with the statement that "the impartial traveler cannot but feel a sincere admiration for the results of American intervention in Cuba." After mentioning the improvements in such cities as Havana and Santiago, which both from the viewpoint of sanitation and beauty mean much to those places, and which were brought about by the Americans, the titled magazine writer says: "Everywhere in Cuba American intervention has meant new life, wise preservation. Here artesian wells have been sunk to a depth of five hundred feet; there quays and wharves have been constructed, or a channel dredged; elsewhere some ruined palace or barracks has been turned into a handsome yet appropriate hotel. National libraries have been founded or reorganized, Spanish highways have been repaired and completed, and an accurate meteorological record, of the greatest importance to planters and seamen, has been established." Looking down the years Sir Harry sees that there will arise in Cuba, as there is in the United States, a color question, unless the negro is content with his present status of farmer, laborer, petty tradesman, minor employee and domestic, "for he is losing ground politically and socially." He speaks in the highest praise of the taste in dress shown by the negroes of Cuba, especially the women, and says that if he were asked how the civilized negro and negress should dress in a warm climate, he should reply, "As in Cuba." Negroes, or dark mulattoes, are to be found in all the professions and in nearly every branch of the government service, notably in the police, Army, post-office and public works.

In view of the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration and the inevitable crowding of the Hudson River, not only at New York city, but for miles up its stream, some attention should be given by the authorities to the general indifference, if not scorn, with which the laws concerning motor boats are regarded in the vicinity of New York city. There are laws to compel power craft to carry life preservers and proper lights, but these are disregarded along the North River with a unanimity that is painfully surprising. Last year an inspection was made by some officials in patrol boats to compel obedience to these laws, but it amounted practically only to a great splash, for it was not long before the same old violations were going on as before. The other night an observer counted twenty-two power boats come to an anchorage off a public pier at Nyack, on the Hudson, and of that number only two carried port and starboard lights, the rest evidently thinking that a light of any kind is not needed for purposes of safety. Investigation by the Federal authorities along the lower Hudson on any fine night would reveal very few power boats complying with the law as to lights. As to life preservers, there is a similar ignoring of the law, and with the river crowded as it will be at the time of the coming celebration, it is only right that a strict compliance with the law should be enforced. Warships from many nations will be on the river, and it would be unfortunate if they should be made innocent parties to accidents due to civilian contempt for the laws for public safety. Those who do not burn the proper lights should be promptly arrested and punished.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 22, for the purpose of observing the record gunnery tests of the Battleship Fleet. After breakfasting with Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, he inspected the navy yard and the St. Helena training station, and later went to the Jamestown Exposition grounds with Major L. W. T. Waller, commandant of marines, where he looked over the property which has been offered to the government as a site for a new naval training station. On Aug. 23, Mr. Winthrop joined Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet on the Southern drill grounds off Cape Henry, to witness the deep sea evolutions and target work. The target work consisted of gunnery aim at target rafts at anchor while the ships steamed over the drill grounds at different speeds. Secretary Winthrop during the day transferred by launch from one battleship to the other as they were ordered to the target ranges. The practice has been continued during the week. The armored cruisers North Carolina, Montana and New York, which have been in Hampton Roads receiving coal, ammunition and other

supplies, joined the battleships early Aug. 25 and took part in the target practice. The cruiser division, which arrived this week from Massachusetts waters, having completed its bunker coaling and reception of general stores sent from Norfolk Navy Yard, weighed anchor in Hampton Roads, Aug. 26, and proceeded seaward.

The Board on Construction, at its meeting on Aug. 27, considered the award of contracts for the battleships Wyoming and Arkansas, with Rear Admiral Cowles, president of the board; Captain Griffin, Acting Chief of Steam Engineering; Naval Constructor Linnard, Acting Chief of Construction and Repair, and Captain Chase, Acting Chief of Ordnance, present. Rear Admiral Kimball was absent by reason of illness, and Rear Admirals McLean and Commodore I. S. K. Reeves, who are engaged in connection with the trials of the South Carolina, were not present. The board considered data arranged for them by Naval Constructor Robinson, and adjourned until further data can be had as to combination of turbines with reciprocating engines. It is settled that contracts for two battleships will go to the Cramps and the New York Shipbuilding Company. There is strong probability that the board will decide on a combination of the turbine and reciprocating engine.

The Army Athletic Council states that the Army has been fortunate in securing an excellent coaching staff. Capt. J. W. Beacham, 9th Inf.; Lieut. A. J. Hanlon, 28th Inf.; and Lieut. W. C. Philoon, 14th Inf., have been detailed to assist in this important work. The spirit of the Corps of Cadets was never better, and the interest taken in athletics by the Army and by civilian friends of the Army is greater than ever before. Last year West Point won all its championship games—football, fencing, baseball. As a consequence, especial interest centers around the contests of this year. The object is the promotion of wholesome athletics, not alone at the Military Academy, but throughout the Army. The arrangement concerning tickets, etc., for the Army and Navy football game will be the same as last year. All applications for tickets for this game, as well as for other games, should be made to the treasurer, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Rev. P. C. Gavan, chancellor of the archdiocese, stated at the residence of the Cardinal in Baltimore, Md., early this week, that Cardinal Gibbons has not yet granted permission for the burial of the remains of the late Lieutenant Sutton, U.S.M.C., in consecrated ground. The Cardinal is in retreat at St. Mary's Seminary with the secular clergy, and it is not known what action he will take. The grave of Lieutenant Sutton, in the Arlington National Cemetery, will be opened and the body will be disinterred and made the subject of a thorough autopsy. By the autopsy Mrs. Sutton hopes to prove her contention that her son was maltreated by his fellow-officers before his death and that his right arm was broken during the fight before the fatal shot was fired, beyond a doubt. The whole matter will wait until the Secretaries of War and the Navy return to Washington.

Officers of the Services who for years have read with interest and profit the varied and finely phrased theatrical criticisms of the dean of critics of the American stage, William Winter, of the New York Tribune, will learn with regret of his resignation from that paper. Even the advance of years has not materially lessened the impressiveness of his writing, and the best interests of the stage and noblest traditions have lost a firm friend in his passing from the scene of daily journalistic activities. The Independent furnishes us with the reasons alleged by Mr. Winter for his retirement. The venerable critic says that his articles of late, attacking indecency and immorality on the stage, have been cut and changed, to give as little offense as possible to the theaters. We are reminded of a New York daily in which there is a standing prohibition against saying a word against cigarettes, as the proprietor is largely interested in the manufacture of that article.

Bluejackets of our warships who, several years ago, when the fleet under Rear Admiral Evans had a rendezvous off the Massachusetts coast, sought to play baseball on shore on Sunday and found the community up in arms against what was called a desecration of the Sabbath, may get some comfort out of the fact that, though cleanliness is next to godliness, it must not be cultivated publicly in Boston on the Sabbath, as we learn from the following paragraph in the Boston Transcript: "A fine of \$5 was imposed yesterday by Judge Duff, in the Municipal Court, in the case of Mrs. Emma Goldstein, of Genesee street, for sweeping the sidewalk on Sunday." It will be remembered that Admiral Evans spoke very sharply about the attempt of the town's selectmen to interfere with a harmless amusement that afforded both recreation and needed physical exercise for his sailors.

Paymr. William H. Doherty, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Missouri, according to a newspaper dispatch from Washington, has disappeared from his ship, and all efforts of the Navy Department to find him have been without avail. He left the ship, which is at the Boston Navy Yard, on Aug. 20. Pending the result of further search, Passed Assistant Paymr. L. W. L. Jennings has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia yard and assigned to serve temporarily in Paymaster Doherty's place. The Bureau of Navigation is much puzzled over Paymaster Doherty's disappearance. He is a native of Massachusetts and entered the service on May 20, 1898. He has been on his present duty since August, 1907.

The liberality of the U.S. War Department in its adjustment of damages for the injuries to lands and crops resulting from the recent Boston maneuvers is quite in contrast to the treatment of the question of damages on the German maneuvers. The London Mail reports that the various German provinces face the annual imperial maneuvers with regret, as, coming before the harvest, they entail loss and hardship upon landowners, peasants

and laborers. In consequence, the Second Chamber of the kingdom of Württemberg has made direct application to have the maneuvers postponed until the harvest is over. It is pointed out, however, that not only would enormous expense be entailed if the great preparations made long ago were altered at the last moment, but the law requires that the large number of the men, especially the Reservists, who must participate in the maneuvers, shall be relieved of military service at the latest by Sept. 30.

Of Lord Kitchener the Military Mail, London, remarks: "When Lord Kitchener takes up his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, he will make Malta the center of a mighty strategical web, the meshes of which will extend beyond Suez. With his unrivaled knowledge of military affairs in India, he will be able to study and master future problems that may arise in the Near East. Moreover, he will also be able to bring into the scales of military diplomacy his knowledge of Australasian and South African military matters, and thus increase the responsibilities and importance of the Mediterranean Command, and be prepared for any sudden upheaval of the balance of peace in the Near East. Lord Kitchener will also be on familiar ground when dealing with Egypt and her military forces."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop was unable to accept the offer of Mr. H. T. Jones, of New York, who wanted to build an air battleship for our Navy capable of carrying twenty persons, and enough ammunition to destroy the biggest fleet of warships that could be assembled. He told Mr. Jones there was no money available for such a purpose. Meanwhile, Mr. Jones might build or borrow an airship, and then demonstrate how accurately his ship could drop dynamite at some speck on the water.

Midshipman Russell Lockwood Kibbe, of the second class at the Naval Academy, has been dismissed in consequence of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in passing checks on banks where he had no funds and for financial irregularities pronounced scandalous by his superiors. The case has been under consideration for several months, and a report was made to the Navy Department several weeks ago. Kibbe comes from Pennsylvania and entered the Academy in July, 1907. He accompanied his class on the summer cruise.

Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., and Major T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., respectively the American Naval and Military attachés, as well as the other foreign attachés who are at Reims witnessing the aviation tournament, are interested chiefly in the endurance and weight-carrying tests, as these are the main considerations from the military standpoint. They all seem, it is said, to regard the Wright models and the Paulhan biplane as superior in these respects.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, will, on Sept. 25, lead, as grand marshal, a great temperance and law and order demonstration and parade in Chicago, in which five thousand Sunday school boys will take part. The marchers will be garbed in white blouse waists and blue sashes and will be known as the "Lincoln Legion." General Grant, in a suit of black, will be at their head.

Crab Island, N.Y., was formally opened Aug. 25 as the Macdonough National Park, in honor of those who gave their lives in the naval engagement of September, 1814, under Commodore Macdonough, in the battle of Plattsburg. A monument to mark their last resting place was dedicated under plans approved by the War Department. The band of the 5th Regiment of U.S. Infantry furnished music, and a guard of honor fired a salute to the dead.

Prominent citizens of West Point, Ga., have sent a despatch to the Secretary of War, saying: "The citizens of West Point, Ga., most earnestly pray you to reconsider dismissal of John H. Booker, jr., from Military Academy. His record here is spotless from childhood." Congressman Adamson will make a trip to Washington in Booker's behalf.

The purchase of lands for the fortification of San Pedro Harbor, Cal., which has been under consideration for several years, has been checked by the demands of owners of land to be taken whose prices exceed the appropriation of \$250,000, made by Congress for the purchase.

At the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Conference held in Denver, Colo., Aug. 19, resolutions were offered indorsing the proposed enlargement of the harbor works at Galveston, Tex., and asking an annual appropriation for rivers and harbors.

The retirement of Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf., as brigadier general, on Sept. 4, 1909, will promote to the next higher grade Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, of the Infantry arm, assigned to duty with the Adjutant General's Department, and Capt. E. M. Lewis, 8th Inf.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, after a very pleasant tour of Europe on leave, in which he visited Paris, Berlin and London, sailed Aug. 26 from Northampton, and will arrive in New York Sept. 8.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., recently underwent a slight surgical operation, and is temporarily confined to his quarters, but is expected to resume his duties in about ten days.

Among the visiting officers at Camp Perry, Ohio, this week during the National Matches were Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.

A son was recently born at Warrenton, Va., to Mrs. Courtney Smith, sister of the wife of Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During sub-caliber gun practice by the 130th Coast Artillery Company at Fort Wetherell, R.I., on Aug. 25, at moving targets well out at sea, according to newspaper despatch, one of the sub-caliber cartridges, weighing three pounds, crashed through the window of the engine-room and deck of the Q.M. steamer Gen. Richard Arnold, and struck piece of steel or iron machinery, and took a downward course into the fireroom, but fortunately without injuring the men on duty.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. F. A. Awl, 9th U.S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1, 1909. Lieutenant Awl served as a private in the Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the Spanish war. In December, 1899, he was appointed second lieutenant 6th U.S. Infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant in that regiment in September, 1901. Since then he has been attached to the 15th and 9th Regiments of Infantry. He has been recently stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The trial by G.C.M. of Corporal Lisle Crabtree, of Troop B, 2d U.S. Cav., on the charge of killing his company commander, Capt. John C. Raymond, at Fort Des Moines on June 19 last, began at Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 23. The plea of the defense is insanity. Corporal Crabtree is also called on to answer to the charge of shooting with deadly intent 1st Sergeant Washburn and Corporal Such at the same time that Captain Raymond was killed. Various witnesses testified that Crabtree was not intoxicated on the day of the shooting. He was quoted as saying that the first sergeant "had it in for me." At the Aug. 25 session, Crabtree, frantically beseeching his mother to keep quiet and not testify further, created such a scene that he was threatened with the gag and irons. Only after he had been removed to the far end of the room, where he was held in his chair by two soldiers, did the prisoner become silent. His mother seeks to prove him insane.

Ten thousand persons of North Texas, it is estimated, visited, on Aug. 22, Camp Jacob A. Augur, at Dallas, Texas, which Gen. A. L. Myer, U.S.A., was commanding for the week. From reveille until taps sounded the camp was in the hands of the visitors. All of them went away deeply impressed. The entire 9th Infantry, commanded by Col. C. J. Crane, reached camp early Aug. 22, as did also the 2d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Capt. A. E. Williams. The railway movement proved a new accomplishment for Texas, and something Army officers say has never been equalled, as every train over the Katy arrived ahead of schedule time.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

There are from time to time cases where municipal officials arrest enlisted men wearing their uniform, but acting in a way to arouse suspicion that they are deserters. At Pine Plains, last year, several men were absent without leave, some having overstayed their time on passes. They were arrested and held by the police of neighboring towns and demands made for the customary reward for the arrest of deserters. This summer the same thing has happened at Harrisburg, Pa. In view of this recurring difficulty, Acting Judge Advocate General Major Henry M. Morrow has rendered an opinion setting forth clearly the rule and practice of the Army, which will be published and generally distributed to the police headquarters of the various cities of the country.

The Governor of New Mexico, having asked if he could authorize the National Guard rifle team from his territory to attend the competitions at Camp Perry, that are held prior to those of the Navy, Army and National Guard, the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, Major Morrow, has given an opinion to the effect that under existing laws a National Guard team may be sent to the matches at Camp Perry, prior to those of the National Competition, provided the expense of subsistence is taken from the appropriation for the National Guard. In this case, officers would be required to pay their own expenses.

PRACTICE CAMPS FOR BOYS.

Sidney Reid devotes the thirty-third article in his series on "Old Brooklyn and New," in the New York World, to the subject of Fort Hamilton. In it he includes a letter from Gen. George W. Wingate, commanding Mr. Reid's idea of establishing a camp on Governors Island for the training of the high school boys of New York in rifle shooting and military drill. "If they had a range on Governors Island," says General Wingate, "I would endeavor to use it for practice by the boys, and could undoubtedly get permission. I understand from General Wood that such a range would be erected when the improvements are completed. But at present there is nothing of the kind near New York city, now that Creedmoor has been closed." "In New York state," adds Mr. Reid, "we should have fifty of these summer camps for turning boys into men, and in the United States a thousand of them. It would take the listlessness out of the boys, teach them how to stand, to march, to take care of themselves in camp, to endure fatigue, hardship, pain, without complaint. It would teach them to confront danger with equanimity—to be ready to defend their country and to expel a foe. It would give us about 3,000,000 young men thoroughly grounded in military rudiments, all ready to do their part in the greatest war that the world has ever seen. For that is the war that may soon be here. We need those summer camps to train our boys, so that if they are required as soldiers they will become good soldiers in the briefest possible time. Training won't make them quarrelsome. Strength does not mean ferocity. Uncle Sam's a gentleman. When he is strong it is good for the whole world. We'll get those camps, too. General Wingate has the confidence and backing of military men and the G.A.R. He has a good cause and is one of the most persistent men in the country." Mr. Reid indulges in some excellent sarcasm at the expense of the "Perpetual Peace Persons," who, he says, "cost us about 100,000 lives during the Civil War by preventing preparations for what clear-sighted men perceived was inevitable."

As to Fort Hamilton, Mr. Reid describes it as one of the most desirable posts in the whole country, with comfortable living quarters, recently made more comfortable by the introduction of two thousand electric lamps. The men at the post are, he says, "a good lot on the whole, well behaved, self-respecting, with, of course, the usual admixture of undesirables. Speaking of the advantage the Artillerymen have in their training for desirable positions in civil life, Mr. Reid quotes an officer at Fort Hamilton as saying: "The Army likes to see those men get along—it helps them. During the last six months we discharged a number of men so that they might be free to accept places on the New York police force. If a man

can do better in civil life, Uncle Sam wants to see him do it. If a man does not want to go to the Philippines he asks for a transfer and the officers try to oblige him. Just so with other stations. If men do not like the places to which their regiments have been assigned, they may be able to obtain transfers. We want the canteen back. Its abolition has done great harm to the Army. The canteen was decent. The men now go further and fare worse."

FATE OF THE DESERTER.

Young men of the Army that may have a desire to desert when depressed by homesickness or other cause should study the fate of Lloyd Durr, son of Edward Durr, of Winchester, Ind. The youth, at the age of seventeen, a year ago left his home and enlisted in the Coast Artillery of the Regular Army. He was large for his age and would pass for twenty-one. After enlistment he was sent to San Francisco. He had never been much away from his family and was particularly attached to a brother, aged fourteen, and it was not long before he fell a prey to homesickness. He then did the foolish thing of deserting last March. Afraid to go home, afraid to communicate with his family, he became what he thought an outcast. He wandered from place to place. At last he found himself at Girard, O. There his dead body was found lying by the railway tracks a few days ago. It is supposed he was killed while trying to board a train. Under an assumed name he had managed to get word to his father, who had urged him to go to a recruiting office and give himself up, but the boy felt too keenly the shame his desertion had put upon him to take this way out of his trouble and face those who had known him. It was only by the merest accident that his body was identified and saved from the potter's field. There is a lesson in this youth's experience for every soldier who is tempted to escape the duties he has sworn to perform. However hard they may be, and however lonesome a young man may deem his lot in field or post, his condition is nothing compared with his lot if once he steps outside of his oath and becomes a deserter. Then every hand is against him, and the only protection and friendship he can hope to obtain are from those who are criminals or those from whom he must conceal his identity, and to whom he can never speak of his family or friends. To any young man of character and good antecedents, such a life is intolerable, and, like young Durr, he will find the shame a thousand times worse than the thing he sought to escape from. We fell into conversation on the street a few months ago with a young man not more than twenty-one from the Coast Artillery of one of the forts near New York. He was a frank, smiling fellow, who looked as if he had had good bringing up. Asked whether he didn't get homesick for his Western interior home and tired of his work, he replied that he often did, but he had come to know that, though his work might be hard for a week or so, it would lighten up later, and then life would be bright again. That is what every young man should realize when he enters the Service. There is every opportunity in the Army for the ambitious man to better himself, and promotion to a commissioned rank is always open to him, by means of hard study and close application. Social entertainments and athletic contests furnish means of relaxation and diversion which the enlisted man, who has not a tendency to moroseness, can avail himself of to make life pleasant and varied. There is always the possibility before a command of being assigned to foreign duty, which means travel and change of scene. Every young man ought to remember this, that the man who cries quits so early in life in the Army will amount to little in civil life later.

A NUMERICAL ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Navy, it is understood, has a scale of merit for "character" on discharge papers of sailors of a numerical order. John Phoenix, or those akin to him, probably suggested this system. The terms "Most excellent," "Excellent," "Very good," "Good," "Fair," "Bad," "Very bad" and "Worthless" are quite misleading on the soldier's discharge, coming, as they do, from so many different sources. There is one class of officers more especially to whom these remarks are addressed, and who, it is thought, should give more heed to arbitrarily ignoring the custom, if not the regulations, of the Service. "My captain" (says one applying for re-enlistment upon exhibiting his discharge papers) "never gives any better character than 'good'." It behoves the recruiting officer at this juncture to study the Army Register and determine for himself the character of the officer who has thus taken upon himself to arrogate a right to so wrong the best soldiers of his company. Else it may be to question the integrity of the man, and thus deny him the privilege of re-enlistment. Now, at this very hour, a ten per cent. reduction in the rank and file of the Army is about to take place—men to be dropped as enlistments expire. There will, in this instance, be a flood of "good" character discharges, many of these for men it will be a pleasure to get rid of—and this, too, at the hands of officers accustomed to a just scale of grading from "Most excellent" down. The pity of the thing is this, however: there will also be at the hands of officers, egotistical in their estimates and arbitrary in their methods, many men turned out upon the world with this simple character of "good" where the word "excellent" belongs. Of such captains we would inquire, how would it be with them if they were rated simply "good" along the line of efficiency reports where, in all justice, "excellent" should appear? Where, in such case, would their chance of detail on the General Staff be found?

Two is a very high mark for an "immortal" or "goat"

at the Military Academy, but it only stands for the good

that enables them, on the average, to skin through at the tail-end of a class. Men of greater merit in the higher

sections do not like this cut by units where a loss by

tenths is fatal to their standing, and even 2.5 is deplored,

counting, as it does, for "very good."

All things held as "excellent" by the judgment of mankind cannot, with a proper regard for right and justice,

be relegated to the class of merely "good." It is but

damning, with faint praise. It is the very least one

officer may say of another, in an efficiency report, without

being called upon to further explain the defect in the

character of the officer he reports upon.

Like John Phoenix, let us then establish a positive and

numerical scale for each and every quality, ignoring its

negative. For the red-hot end of the poker 100, and

absolute zero for the opposite end at which it reaches the

limit of heat. Beauty, rating at ninety-four, is of high

degree; seventy-five moderate, and twenty-five plain be-

yond compare, and at zero there is a state of ugliness

that satisfies all demands. Courage is a pretty good

thing—a constancy; but we do not often meet it, but the

scale of "Fear" can readily be set for all. Fear, at 100, sends the soldier or sailor into Coventry, and when we get as low down in the scale as ten or twelve we find a man of the Custer stripe, but in such, alas! there are defects that more than offset advantages, and even such men as Custer dislike a tooth extraction and fearing dislocation of the lower jaw, or some equally unpleasant effect. We have seen such incidents. Fear, then, at zero, which we are prone to speak of as courage, this negative of fear, is rarely to be met.

And now it is time to suggest the remedy for this too much "good." Let all company records show the soldier merit in figures; credit him, upon enlisting, with a showing of 100, and for each and every shortcoming let the first sergeant or the commissioned officers of his company deduct a well proportioned figure. Deduct the sum of all defects from the allotted figure and the remainder enter upon his discharge paper. Further than this, let a board of company officers, including the first sergeant as junior member, make out the soldier's final papers, and in this manner save the soldier from the judgment of some fallible captain—the average service of such captains with their companies, as we all know, scarce exceeding twelve months at any one time. Discharges of such kind would be of real value to the man in after years, in civil life, and we would hear no more pratings, by inferior soldiers, of what my captain does to the disadvantage of the best of men to equalize the count.

X. X. X.

In Sweden, as shown by late statistics, the peat bogs would be capable of producing ten thousand million tons of air-dried peat, suitable for fuel. As compared with that country's present import of coal, the available peat supply would be sufficient for some 1,500 years. On our own continent we are told that within a surveyed area of about one hundred miles in Alaska, a rough estimate of the quantity of anthracite and bituminous coal therein contained gives some six thousand million tons, or more than one and a half times the entire production of Pennsylvania since coal mining began. "It is fair to assume," says the American Review of Reviews, "that this coal is worth \$1 a ton, which would make its total value about forty times as great as the entire gold output of Alaska to the present time. It is probable, therefore, that the value of the coal fields exceeds that of the gold reserves. These coals are, however, practically untouched, for the only coal mining in Alaska is that of some lignites for local use."

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

S.O. AUG. 26, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Ward Dabney relieved at Camp Perry and proceed to San Francisco and join his regiment prior to its departure for Philippine Islands.

Leave one month granted Capt. Clifford O. Carson. Capt. Frank D. Ely relieved duty School Musketry, Presidio Monterey, will join his regiment at Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. Elwood W. Evans is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Pay Department Oct. 15, vice Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, relieved and assigned to 8th Cavalry. Captain Evans, on expiration of present leave of absence, will proceed to Omaha for duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time from Omaha to San Francisco and sail Dec. 5 for Philippine Islands, and on arrival at Manila report for assignment to duty.

Capt. James S. Parker will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, relieving Capt. Louis C. Scherer.

G.O. 163, AUG. 5, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes orders of the Postmaster General, giving the rates of pay for communication by telegraph and cable.

G.O. 176, AUG. 14, 1909, WAR DEPT. Gives post exchange regulations for the Army.

CIR. 47, JULY 31, 1909, WAR DEPT.—Appears on page 1492.

G.O. 140, AUG. 11, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Publishes the result of the Pacific Small Arms Competitions for 1909, held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 144, AUG. 19, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Cos. K and L, 30th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., assigned to duty with the School of Musketry, relieving Cos. C and D, 8th Inf.

G.O. 81, AUG. 11, 1909, and CIR. 9, AUG. 12, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.—Appears on page 1492.

CIR. 8, AUG. 12, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA. In order that the responsibility for a delayed payment of troops can be determined, post commanders will see that pay rolls of organizations under their command are forwarded to the paymaster designated to pay on their rolls as soon as possible after muster. Any delay in promptly forwarding these rolls, with reason therefor, will be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 70, AUG. 14, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES. Announces the results of the Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions for the year 1909, held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 9 to 14, 1909, heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 67, AUG. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. The following troops will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, to arrive there not later than Sept. 17, 1909, to participate in a military tournament at that city, Sept. 20 to 25, inclusive, and upon termination thereof will return to their proper stations as herein indicated, viz:

From Fort Crook, Neb.: Headquarters, band, Machine Gun Platoon, 2d and 3d Battalions, 16th Infantry; Major Joseph T. Clarke, Med. Corps, one sergeant and seven privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, one ambulance with team, complete, and two mounts, to proceed by marching, returning by rail.

From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: One platoon of Battery C, 4th Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Bastion, M.R.C., one sergeant and two privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, to proceed and return by rail.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Second Cavalry; 1st Lieut. George H. McLellan, M.C., one sergeant and seven privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, one ambulance with team, complete, and two mounts, to proceed by marching. Second Squadron and Machine Gun Platoon, 2d Cavalry, and personnel and equipment, Medical Department, by marching to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, via Omaha, Neb. Co. A, Hospital Corps, with field hospital, and complete equipment by marching to the tournament camp. Upon completion of the tournament to return direct by rail to Fort D. A. Russell, of Wyo.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Headquarters, band, Machine Gun platoon, 2d and 3d Battalions, 13th Infantry, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., one sergeant and seven privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, two ambulances with teams, complete, and two

mounts, to proceed by marching. Headquarters, band, Machine-Gun Platoon, 2d and 3d Battalions, 13th Infantry, Co. K, Lieut. Wells, M.R.C., one sergeant and six privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, to return to Fort Leavenworth by rail, via Omaha, Neb., Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and one private first class, Hospital Corps, to return by rail direct to Fort Leavenworth. Second Squadron, 15th Cavalry; one sergeant and three privates first class or privates, H.C., to proceed by rail, returning to station by marching via Omaha, Neb. Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., will report at Des Moines to the C.O., 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, for duty and return with that command to its station, Fort Leavenworth. Nine wagons and one ambulance with teams, complete, and drivers, with the 13th Infantry, and the two mounts with Hospital Corps detachment, will, after termination of the tournament, be turned over to the 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, for their use, balance of transportation and one ambulance to be returned by rail to Fort Leavenworth with Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. Wagon transportation will not be taken with the 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, to Des Moines.

From Fort Meade, S.D.: First Squadron, 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.C., one sergeant and four privates first class or privates, H.C. (to be selected by the surgeon), one ambulance with team, complete, and two mounts, to proceed by rail, returning to station by marching to Omaha, thence by rail to Chadron, Neb., thence to Fort Meade, by marching.

From Fort Omaha, Neb.: Co. D, Signal Corps; one sergeant and one private first class or private, H.C., by rail to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, so as to arrive not later than Sept. 3, 1909. To proceed at the proper time by marching to Des Moines and participate in the tournament, returning to Fort Omaha by rail.

From Fort Riley, Kas.: Second Squadron and Machine-Gun Platoon, 7th Cav.; Q.M. pack train No. 24; Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., one sergeant and four privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps, one ambulance with team, complete, and three mounts, to proceed by rail, returning to station by marching via Omaha. Battery E, 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, M.R.C., three privates first class or privates, H.C., one ambulance with team, complete, and two mounts, to proceed by rail, returning to station by marching via Omaha. Detachment field bakery to proceed and return by rail.

From Camp of Instruction at Sparta, Wis.: Battery E, 5th Field Artillery, with personnel and equipment of Medical Department now with the battery, to proceed, under orders to be issued by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to the tournament camp at Des Moines and upon termination of tournament to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by marching. For practical instruction and administration the troops at the camp will be organized as a provisional division of two brigades under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

The camp of United States troops at Des Moines will be known as "Camp Corse" in honor of Brevet Major Gen. John M. Corse, U.S.V., who entered the Volunteer Service as major of the 6th Iowa Infantry. Post-office address, Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa.

Upon conclusion of the tournament the Cavalry and Field Artillery troops ordered herein to return to their stations by marching via Omaha, will march promptly on the morning of Sept. 26, 1909, as a brigade under the command of the senior officer, to Omaha, and upon arrival at that point go into camp at such places and for such temporary duty as may be designated. Upon being relieved from duty at Omaha, the brigade will be discontinued and the troops will proceed to their stations in the same organized form as when they arrived at Des Moines, except that Battery E, 6th Field Art., will march with the 7th Cavalry to Fort Riley.

Troops returning by rail will proceed on Sept. 27 and Sept. 28, 1909, as may be directed by the commanding general, Camp Corse.

The marches will be conducted strictly in accordance with existing requirements and reports made accordingly.

CIR. 14, AUG. 17, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

One of the most important duties of an officer is the careful receiving, checking and verification of public stores at all times upon transfers of property and deliveries by whatever means of transportation. This necessity is emphasized at large posts where transfers and deliveries of stores are in great quantities.

To safeguard the interests of the Government and individuals, to avoid annoying errors and avert unnecessary correspondence, hereafter receiving officers in this Department shall attend to this duty in person when practicable. They will keep a daily record showing the variety and amount (original packages need not be broken) of supplies received, with the necessary data as to quantity in each car (described by number and road to which it pertains) when stores are delivered by rail, the name of driver and gross and net weights of each wagon when deliveries are by teams, and such other information as may be useful in tracing accurately any discrepancies that may arise; they will see that all such supplies are safely stored and so arranged as to be readily and accurately inventoried. When it is impracticable for the receiving officer to transact this business in person, the commanding officer will detail an officer to assist in the transaction, such assistant to make a daily report to the receiving officer that will enable the latter to make the above described record.

Where supplies are delivered at the post under contract, receiving officers will assure themselves that such supplies are in accordance with its terms.

Post commanders will see that the requirements of paragraph 489, Quartermaster's Manual, are fully carried out.

By command of Brigadier General Morton:

C. W. KENNEDY, Adjutant General.

G.O. 42, AUG. 6, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes the results of the Southwestern Small-Arms Competitions for 1909, held at Camp T. J. Wint, Leon Springs, Reservation, Texas, previously noted in our paper.

G.O. 44, AUG. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major George H. Morgan, A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the department, accompanied by Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st F.A., A.D.C., will proceed to Camp Perry, O., on official business pertaining to encampment of U.S. troops therat. (Aug. 13, D. Lakes.)

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, department commander, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Troop Miller, 7th Cavalry, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to inspect the 9th Cavalry, which has arrived in the department since the annual inspection of the department commander. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

Upon termination of the Dallas military tournament Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, and his aides-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Marborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., will accompany the Cavalry and Artillery column from Dallas, Tex., to Waco, Tex., upon their march; from Waco General Myer and Lieutenants Churchill and Mackall will proceed to Eddy, Tex., joining the 9th Infantry, and accompany the latter thence to Holland, Tex., returning from that point to their station at these headquarters by rail. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G., will proceed about Aug. 23, 1909, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for inspection duty. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey, upon arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joshua M. Grandon, now at General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Leveett, Me., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Lewis J. Emery. Sergeant Emery will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve

Post Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore. Sergeant Gilmore will be sent to the post of San Juan, P.R., for duty. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1909, is granted Capt. Louis M. Nutman, comsy. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, comsy, is further extended seven days. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William J. Tuttle, will proceed on Aug. 22 to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 19, A. Ser. School.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Henry D. Snyder, M.C., now on leave at Fort Ethan Allen, upon expiration of leave will proceed to New York city on official business pertaining to medical supply depot that city, and upon completion of this duty proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of medical supply depot in latter city, relieving 1st Lieut. Ferdinand Schmittner, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will return to his proper station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John H. Allen, M.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Ferdinand Schmittner, M.C., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, Mo. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George F. Juenemann, M.C. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Major Paul Shilcock, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Deane O. Howard, M.C., upon his arrival in the United States. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. George H. McLellan, M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, not later than Sept. 15, 1909, for temporary field duty with troops of the 2d Cavalry, ordered, to Des Moines, Iowa, and on the march from Des Moines via Omaha to Fort Des Moines. Upon return of Lieutenant McLellan to Fort Des Moines, he will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 18, D. Mo.)

Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to the military tournament camp at Des Moines, Iowa, not later than Sept. 17, 1909, for temporary field duty and on the march from Des Moines via Omaha to Fort Leavenworth. After arrival of Captain Brown at Fort Leavenworth, he will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 18, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

First Lieut. William R. Dear, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Camp Robinson, Wis., for duty, to relieve Capt. Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C., about Aug. 31, who will return to his proper station at Fort Sheridan. (Aug. 17, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., will proceed from Fort George Wright, Wash., to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and report, not later than Aug. 20, 1909, to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Tukey, M.R.C. (Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Capt. John R. Bosley and 1st Lieut. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., on Aug. 17, 1909, for the purpose of conducting the physical examination of such field officers of the Army as may appear before it for the walking test on Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1909. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Capt. Herbert G. Shaw and Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Aug. 17, 1909, for the purpose of conducting the physical examination of such field officers of the Army as may appear before it for the walking test on Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1909. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Paul C. Hutton, M.C. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Crabtree, M.C., is detailed a member board of officers of Medical Corps appointed to meet at Ancon, Canal Zone, for examinations of applicants for appointments as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, vice Capt. Robert E. Noble, M.C., hereafter relieved. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

So much of par. 20, S.O. No. 165, July 19, 1909, W.D., as relates to Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and is assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Buford on its voyage from Manila about Sept. 15, 1909. Captain Davidson will stand relieved from duty on the transport Buford upon arrival at San Francisco, and will then report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect Aug. 20, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Tukey, M.C. (Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cutliffe, M.C. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

So much of par. 9, S.O. 181, Aug. 6, 1909, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C., upon being relieved temporary duty Washington Barracks, by Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., to proceed to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., from additional duty that post. Lieutenant Jackson is relieved temporary duty Fort Washington, upon return of Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., to that post, and will then proceed to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, as hereinafter ordered. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 10, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred M. Barney, M.R.C. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander MacDonald, H.C., now at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will report to the C.O. that hospital for duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Sharman, H.C., Fort Monroe, Va., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Louis F. Seith, H.C. Sergt. 1st Class Seith upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., reporting to the C.O., who will send him on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. George Harding, H.C., now at No. 354 West 30th street, N.Y. city, on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James M. Trute, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list created by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for two months is granted Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig, upon the arrival at Fort Riley of Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills, upon being relieved from temporary duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty, relieving Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig, who will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R.I. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing to San Francisco for further orders. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for twelve days, about Aug. 19, 1909, is granted Capt. James J. Hornbrook, paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

Capt. James J. Hornbrook, paymr., is relieved from further duty and station at Omaha, Neb., effective Sept. 1, 1909. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Emerson and 2d Lieuts. Edward D. Ardery, Richard Park, Virgil L. Peterson, John W. N. Schulz, Earl J. Atkinson and Richard T. Coiner, C.E., will take station in Washington until such time as they shall be notified by the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., that quarters at that post are available for them, when they will stand relieved from station in Washington and take station at Washington Barracks as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Lieuts. James F. Bell, Alvin B. Barber, and Thomas H. Emerson and 2d Lieuts. Edward D. Ardery, Roger G. Alexander and Charles L. Hall, C.E., in addition to their other duties, will report to the commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty at the school, and 2d Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, C.E., in addition to his other duties will report to the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty at that post. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 23, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William G. Caples, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. William H. Rose, C.E., is relieved from duty at Schenectady, N.Y., to take effect Sept. 10, 1909, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., take station, and report in person to the commandant of the Engineer School for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. John W. Butcher, Co. D, 1st Battln. Engrs., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 24, D.W.)

Leave to and including Sept. 4, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Park, C.E. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Roger G. Powell, C.E. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Max C. Tyler, C.E. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., having reported, will report to the chief ordnance officer, of the department, as his assistant with station at Augusta Arsenal. (Aug. 14, D.G.)

Ord. Surg. James V. McKay, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., to relieve Ord. Surg. William O'Neill. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Surg. Frank W. Winter, Fort Shafter, Hawaii Territory, will be sent to Fort Ruger, Hawaii Territory, for duty at that post and at Fort Upton. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, O.D. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, O.D., is relieved detail that department upon expiration of leave granted him this date. Lieutenant Ireland will then proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and report to the C.O., Artillery District of the Columbia, for duty on his staff. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

On Sergt. Edward C. Stark (appointed Aug. 23, 1909, from first sergeant, 159th Co., O.A.C.O.), now at Fort Ruger, H.T., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for six days is granted Capt. Charles M. Wesson, O.D. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major Eugene O. Fechét, S.C., upon expiration of present leave, will proceed to his home and await retirement from active service. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Major Frank Greene, Sig. Corps, chief signal officer of the department, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and Fort Caswell, N.C., for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of the plans for the subterranean post telephone systems at those points. (Aug. 14, D.G.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, S.C., to take effect upon completion of his duties with the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 13, D. Lakes.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, S.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, Sig. Corps, to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Cockoppock, 2d Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties with the Army Cavalry Rifle Team. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav., attached to the Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty pertaining to the securing of supplies for the dirigible balloon tent. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 27, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., will repair to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

In view of extraordinary circumstances set forth in his application, leave for one month, to take effect when his services are no longer required by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 16, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Aug. 13, D. Mo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Aug. 9, D. Col.)

ceipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, is designated inspector of small-arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav. (Aug. 12, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Burns, 1st Field Art., to take effect upon his relief from duty with the Army Pistol Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the matches at Camp Perry, O. (Aug. 13, D. Lakes.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for two months, about Sept. 9, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aide-de-camp. (Aug. 13, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

First Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, 5th Field Art., will report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOOMB.

Leave for twenty-five days, about Oct. 3, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 3, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, C.A.C., is transferred from the 6th Co. to the 11th Co. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Berry, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1909, is granted Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Master Electrician Max Felgentreff, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Worden, Washington, for duty, relieving Master Electrician Thomas E. Bourchier, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, from Aug. 25, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C. (Aug. 7, D. Col.)

Sergt. Major Harry B. Smith, senior grade, C.A.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve Sergt. Major William A. Stauf, senior grade, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Washington, to relieve Sergt. Major Charles McDonald, senior grade, C.A.C., Sergeant Major McDonald will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Master Electrician Paul L. Toft, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 12, 1909, from engineer, C.A.C.), now at Fort Mott, N.J., will report to the C.O. that post for temporary duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Christian Rasmussen, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 11, 1909, from electrician sergeant, 2d class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Revere, Mass., will report to the C.O. that post for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, Coast Art. Corps (appointed Aug. 12, 1909), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Charles E. Montell (from 1st class private, Signal Corps) to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; John Niblark (from fireman, C.A.C.) to Fort Warren, Mass.; Richard B. Thompson (from fireman, C.A.C.) to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Frank B. Govang (from fireman, C.A.C.) to Fort McKinley, Me.; Wesley F. L. Russell (from fireman, C.A.C.) to Fort Flager, Wash.; James G. Guthrie (from fireman, C.A.C.) to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Cecil R. Cole (from private, Signal Corps) to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Thornton A. Lemaster (appointed Aug. 12, 1909, from sergeant, Signal Corps), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the C.O. that post for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The following electrician sergeants, 2d class, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 12, 1909, from the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps indicated), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the stations designated for duty: John O. Wynne (from private, 6th Co.) to Fort Adams, R.I.; Otto Horstmann (from corporal, 86th Co.) to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Isaac Neal (from sergeant, 82d Co.) to Fort Miley, Cal.; Omer C. Clark (from corporal, 139th Co.) to Fort Washington, Md.; Hiriam B. Lillie (from private, 87th Co.) to Fort Greble, R.I.; Henry F. Quinn (from private, 57th Co.) to Fort Barry, Cal.; Jacob Betz (from sergeant, 28th Co.) to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Owen A. McGarry (from sergeant, 84th Co.) to Fort Worden, Wash.; John Brewer (from private, 169th Co.) to Fort Banks, Mass., for station at Fort Heath, Mass.; Joseph A. Zeller (from sergeant, 40th Co.) to Fort Washington, Md.; Thomas Murphy (from sergeant, 84th Co.) to Fort Worden, Wash.; John Thompson (from sergeant, 131st Co.) to Fort Adams, R.I., for station at Fort Wetherill, R.I.; John R. Thompson (from corporal, 8th Co.) to Fort Ward, Wash.; William A. Cantrell (from private, 73d Co.) to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Patrick F. Lally (from private, 8th Co.) to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Elmer H. Jordan (from private, 13th Co.) to Jackson Barracks, La., for station at Fort St. Philip, La.; Sidney Erickson (from private, 87th Co.) to Fort De Soto, Fla.; Joseph Webb (from private, 51st Co.) to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for station at Fort Pickens, Fla.; John W. Daly (from sergeant, 51st Co.) to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Alfred E. Cole (from sergeant, 40th Co.) to Fort Terry, N.Y. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., effective not later than Sept. 1, 1909. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, after the first annual target practice of his company, is granted Capt. Raymond H. Fenner, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

So much of S.O. 174, par. 28, July 29, and S.O. 179, par. 10, Aug. 4, 1909, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, C.A.C., is revoked, he having declined commission as second Lieutenant in the Army. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Oct. 4, 1909, to Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, 2d Lieuts. Eugene Reybold, Thomas C. Cook, Olin H. Longino and Edgar H. Thompson. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Oct. 4, 1909, to Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Frank T. Thornton, Graham Parker, Charles C. Burt and Howard S. Miller; 2d Lieuts. Wilmot A. Danielson, Hugo E. Pitz, Peter H. Ottosen. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 15, 1909, is granted Capt. John C. Goodfellow, C.A.C. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William Forse, Capt. Adna G. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 30, 1909, for the examination of Corporal Frank H. Chapman, 96th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will join his company at Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 4, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 27, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Irving J. Phillipson, 1st Inf. (Aug. 6, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., to take effect upon completion of the inspection of the 8th Ohio Infantry. (Aug. 17, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf. (Aug. 17, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for twenty-eight days, about Sept. 2, 1909, is granted Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNOAN.

Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty and station at Omaha, Neb., to date Aug. 15, 1909. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

Capt. Walter S. Brown, 6th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service under Sev. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for twenty days, about Sept. 10, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., Corona, Cal. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. CRANE.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. F. A. Awl, 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1, 1909. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, after the return of the 9th Inf. from the Dallas military tournament, is granted Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf. (Aug. 16, D. T.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. O. BOWEN.

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is suggested to duty as assistant to the Secretary. (Aug. 19, A. Ser. School.)

Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf., is relieved duty Washington, D.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, to take transport sailing about Nov. 5, 1909, to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, appointed in Par. 39, S.O. 156, July 3, 1908, W.D., during the leave of Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., is relieved duty Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and will join his company at Fort Crook, Neb., not later than Sept. 5, 1909. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

So much of par. 17, S.O. No. 172, July 27, 1909, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., is granted leave to include Sept. 4, 1909, to take effect upon his relief from duty with the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 19, D. Lakes.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

During the absence on furlough of the regimental sergeant major, 21st Infantry, Battin. Sergt. Major Christ F. Seib, 21st Inf., was on Aug. 23 detailed as acting regimental sergeant major to date Sept. 1, 1909.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Sergt. William Cantrell, Co. L, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., now at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will return to his proper station, Fort William H. Seward, via Fort St. Michael and Fort Davis, Alaska. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 10, 1909, is granted Capt. Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

The leave granted Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf., is extended five days. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf., is relieved duty as assistant to officer in charge of competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., upon completion of Army Pistol Competition. (Aug. 18, D. Lakes.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., will report in person to Major Gen. John F. Weston, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 165, 1909, is amended to direct Lieut. S. W. Anding, 30th Inf., to proceed at proper time to Columbus Barracks and report Nov. 15, 1909, for recruiting duty. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave is granted to 1st Lieut. S. W. Anding, 30th Inf., to include Nov. 15, 1909. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., is extended thirty days. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William Thomas, Phil. Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 31, 1909. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry R. King, P.S., is extended one month. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The members of the board of officers appointed by par. 24, S.O. 81, April 9, 1909, W.D., consisting of Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept.; Major George Bell, Jr., I.G.; Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., will take station at Indianapolis, Ind., when deemed necessary by the senior member of the board. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

So much of par. 13, S.O. No. 148, June 28, 1909, W.D., as directs Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, to enter upon recruiting duty at Denver, Colo., Aug. 25, 1909, is amended so as to direct him to enter upon recruiting duty at that place on Sept. 1, 1909, relieving 1st Lieut. George A. Taylor, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: Ord. Sergt. Thomas J. Dalton, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Ord. Sergt. Louis Heinrichs, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 23, D.W.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 2d Lieut. Bert W. Phillips from the 20th to the 25th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey from the 25th to the 20th Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and will join companies to which they may be assigned. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

COL. HUGH L. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following officers having reported to the Superintendent are assigned to duty and will report to the heads of their respective departments for instructions as follows:

Department of Civil and Military Engineering: 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E.

Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy: 1st Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Peot, O.D.

Department of Mathematics: 1st Lieut. George M. Morrow, Jr., C.A.C.

Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology: 1st Lieut. Clifford Jones, C.A.C.

Department of Modern Languages: 1st Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, C.A.C.

Department of Law and History: 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav. (Aug. 22, M.A.)

First Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty in Department of Mathematics. (Aug. 22, M.A.)

First Lieut. Clifford Jones, C.A.C., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty in Department of Mathematics. (Aug. 22, M.A.)

First Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty in the Department of English and History. (Aug. 22, M.A.)

Capt. Otho V. Keen, O.D., having reported to the Superintendent, is assigned to the command of the Military Academy Detachment of Ordnance. In addition to his other duties Capt. Otho V. Keen, O.D., will assist the Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery. (Aug. 22, M.A.)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following officers if not already there will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., so as to arrive not later than Aug. 17, 1909, in order to take the physical examination and walking test: Col. Garland N. Whistler and Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C., and Major Elmer A. Dean, Med. Corps. Officers taking the walking test will report to the medical board Aug. 17, 1909, for their physical examination and immediately thereafter to the senior officer present, who is to take the test, for their walking test Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1909. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

The following officers, if not already there, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to arrive not later than Aug. 17, 1909, to take the physical examination and walking test: Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert and Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C.; Major Morris K. Carroll, P.D., and Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C. Officers taking the walking test will report to medical board Aug. 17, for physical examination and immediately thereafter to the senior officer present, who is to take the test, for their walking test Aug. 18, 19 and 20. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Second Lieuts. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav., and Fitzhugh B. Allardice, 27th Inf., are relieved from duty as assistants to the Secretary. (Aug. 19, A. Ser. School.)

Second Lieuts. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., and John P. Adams, 22d Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are detailed as assistants to the officer in charge of the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 19, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieuts. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., and John P. Adams, 22d Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are detailed as assistants to the officer in charge of the competitions, and will proceed to Camp Perry, O., for duty pertaining to the National Match as heretofore directed. (Aug. 19, D. Lakes.)

Leaves are granted the following officers, to proceed to San Francisco, Calif., to arrive not later than Aug. 17, 1909, to take the physical examination and walking test: Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., for one month and fifteen days; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf., for ten days; 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 4th Cav., for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days; 1st Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 11th Inf., for one month; 2d Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engrs., for ten days. (Aug. 13, D. Lakes.)

The following officers, having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., will proceed from Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Honolulu, H.T., to take transport leaving Honolulu about Aug. 5, 1909: 2d Lieuts. Charles S. Hoyt and Arthur W. Hanson, 5th Cav. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

The following transfers of officers of Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Samuel M. Parker from the 22d to the 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Max B. Garber from the 20th to the 22d Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and Lieutenant Garber will join company to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Samuel M. Parker from the 22d to the 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Max B. Garber from the 20th to the 22d Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and Lieutenant Garber will join company to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

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During the past week a study has been made by the special board of officers in the Bureau of Equipment of the various advantageous sites that offer themselves in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, for the proposed Navy wireless telegraph mast. There is a strong desire to have this station, which will doubtless be the finest in the world, placed in Washington, where its convenience would be best enjoyed in the Government service. The mast is to be 1,000 feet high and to be able, with its complement of instruments, to maintain communication with vessels 3,000 miles at sea. There was at one time some hope that the Washington monument might be made available for a wireless station, as the necessary equipment would hardly be visible and would in no way mar its appearance. But President Roosevelt took the position that the monument was a personal memorial, and it would be as much out of place to put it to a practical use as it would to utilize a

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gravestone as a butcher's block. Then it was proposed to place the tower at Annapolis, and now the suggestion to use the Soldiers' Home has the lead. There is little doubt that the War Department would willingly allow the tower to be placed there, and it would in no manner detract from the beauty and supremacy as a monument of the great white shaft that marks the reverence of a nation for the great name of Washington.

Bids have been advertised for the past week to provide guns for the new battleships Wyoming and Arkansas. The specifications call for ten 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and twenty 5-inch guns, all to be high power 50 caliber rifles. This is the first time in many years that it has been necessary to go outside the Washington Gun Foundry for the manufacture of guns for the Navy. The reason lies in the difficulty that has been encountered in running the foundry with two shifts of mechanics, as has been necessary in order to keep up with the amount of work called for in the regular routine of the year. Congress decided last winter to solve the problem by letting out some of the work to outside plants, and hereafter, until the gun foundry is better able to keep up with the pressure of work put upon it, about forty per cent. of the gun making required for the Navy will be done in outside shops. It is expected that the greater part of this work will go to the Midvale and Bethlehem works. The bids are due to be in Sept. 21.

The War Department has rented a field of two hundred acres at College Park, Md., for a year at a monthly rental of \$200, for the purpose of conducting there a school of aviation with the Wright aeroplane for officers of the Signal Corps. A large shed in which to house the machine is being erected, and in a few days the actual course of instruction will be under headway. Wilbur Wright, who is to be in charge, will arrive in Washington about Sept. 1. Not only will this ground be used for the Signal Corps, but it will from time to time be permitted to be used by others who have flying machines that they wish to try out and think may have value for military purposes. There are several aeroplanes under construction in Washington, and a considerable number of applications have been received from various parts of the country for permission to fly on the Signal Corps course.

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NEWSPAPER REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Another hot weather item calculated to cause some stir appeared the past week to the effect that President Taft had issued an order, directing that the Army be reduced by the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, 1910, so that its total strength shall not exceed 80,000 men. This announcement was buttressed by the assertion that the Adjutant General of the Army confirmed the story and the reduction was to be put into operation at once.

We have the authority of the Adjutant General for saying that no order reducing the Army has been issued and the War Department knows nothing of the proposed reduction. In fact, the trouble now is to get the old men to stay in. The enlisted strength of the Army, as authorized by War Department orders, was as follows at the dates named: Aug. 14, 1908, 77,743; Nov. 13, 1908, 77,753; April 10, 1909, 77,808; May 22, 1909, 78,308; July 10, 1909, 78,788. This last figure very nearly represents the present actual strength, the Hospital Corps not being counted.

The Army is automatically being reduced now and has been for some time by the general fact of prosperity throughout the country, which makes it difficult to get acceptable men to enter the Army. It is when butter is down to eight cents a pound, potatoes to ten cents a bushel, and pork to three cents (as farmers had it some years back), that farmers' sons and the idle mechanics of the country are offered for enlistment.

It would be interesting if the framers of the reduction story would go on and give details as to how the President proposed to reduce the Army. A company of Infantry, or a troop of Cavalry, can by force of circumstances fall below sixty-five men, a Coast Artillery company below 109 men, and Field Artillery below 133—but only by force of circumstances. Those numbers are the minimum fixed by law. Two years ago there were numerous companies in the Infantry that had anywhere from four to fifteen men, but these companies were not reduced by the President of the United States. Supposing enough men desire to remain in the Service, it is not easy to see how the President can get around the law without violating it. As a matter of fact he has issued no order for the reduction of the Army. The whole matter is a speculative discussion as to means to reduce the cost of the Army. It is said that there is a committee within the Cabinet whose business it is to find ways and means to retrench, and some academic talk has been heard on cutting down the Establishment. Of course, expense can be cut down by failure to enlist men. Food, equipment, pay, clothing, and such maintenance items can be cut out. But these are not all of the matters of expense connected with the Army. Barracks, ordnance, transportation, pay of the commissioned organization, line and staff, continue as cost items. Just as many men must be transported to and from the Philippines and elsewhere in the dependencies. The work of the Army will keep up, and a smaller Army will have a harder time to do it.

Still, the value of an army is not entirely in the number of men. Organization is the thing to look out for. If at this time there were five more regiments of Infantry in existence, if only in skeleton form, and a proportionate increase of the various other arms, the Army and the country would be the better for it. In time of emergency the skeleton companies could quickly be developed to fighting strength, and soon prove the wisdom of their previous existence as mere organizations. If the idea is to cut down the Army in any manner that will affect the organization unfavorably, it would be better to think twice before doing it. The President should not leave such a matter to a committee of Cabinet members, nor depend upon his experience as Secretary of War. There are many wiser ways of saving money than by cutting away the props of order and governmental authority. A city might say to itself that inasmuch as its people had for some time been quite well behaved, and there was need of funds for this, that and the other thing, half the police force had better be dismissed and the salaries saved. But that city would soon make haste to get back to the old basis of order and strength.

The Secretary of War has inaugurated a significant movement, looking to the reduction of the garrisons of a number of large posts in the United States. The aim of this is to secure more leeway for keeping the adequate number of troops in the Philippines and in the necessary foreign service. Of late years there has been a steady increase of the number of men stationed at the large posts, like Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, West Point, Fort Monroe and similar educational posts, the purpose being to give swing and substance to these very important schools. The Secretary doubts the wisdom of using so many troops for such a purpose, considering the cost of their maintenance. Fort Leavenworth especially has

been regarded by the Secretary as having more troops than was entirely necessary for the good work of the Army School of the Line, which is located there. At that post there is the equivalent of over two regiments, embracing a battalion of Engineers, a battery of Field Artillery, two squadrons of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry, besides a company of the Signal Corps. The friends of the school are very much disturbed over the Secretary's inquiry, which follows his recent personal visit to Fort Leavenworth, on which occasion he secured a very good grasp on the work that is being done there, and expressed his distinct pleasure at the excellent results accomplished by the instruction that the younger officers of the Army get there.

The following table shows the actual strength of the Army in each year given, with the percentage of desertions. The date in the year is Oct. 15, when returns are made to the War Department, to be included in the annual report:

	Strength.	Percentage of desertions.
1867	50,991	26.7
1868	49,840	16.3
1869	35,762	12.7
1870	32,621	20
1871	30,022	30.2
1872	27,523	24.7
1873	28,412	20.5
1874	27,546	13.1
1875	23,866	7.8
1876	24,998	8
1877	23,718	10
1878	23,759	7.9
1879	24,763	8.1
1880	24,601	9
1881	23,572	12.5
1882	23,743	16.4
1883	23,814	15.2
1884	24,706	13.6
1885	24,816	10.6
1886	24,365	8.3
1887	24,438	10
1888	24,790	11
1889	25,564	11
1890	24,930	7.7
1891	24,525	5.7
1892	24,867	5.7
1893	25,670	6.8
1894	25,661	8.6
1895	25,200	5.8
1896	25,143	3.4
1897	25,304	2.9
1898	44,397	4
1899	62,019	8.2
1900	66,460	4
1901	76,084	4.1
1902	66,603	5
1903	55,500	7.1
1904	60,000	6.6
1905	56,064	6.8
1906	54,659	7.4
1907	50,762	5.6
1908	68,512	4.6

The Philippine Scouts number in the neighborhood of 5,000 enlisted men, and the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps 3,500. The Act of March 1, 1887, provides that the Hospital Corps "shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law."

Preparations are being made for the approaching meeting in Washington, Oct. 5 to 8, of the Association of Military Surgeons. There will be a large representation of prominent medical officers from the Army and Navy, the National Guard and the Public Health Service. Among the prominent persons to be present will be Sir Alfred Keogh, Director General of the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain, and Inspector General James Porter, of the Royal Navy Medical Service. The headquarters of the convention will be at the New Willard, and the principal meeting, to be held Tuesday, Oct. 6, will be in the D.A.R. Hall, on Seventeenth street. It is proposed to arrange a series of symposia, each symposium dealing with a certain subject of general interest to the members, and each subject to be presented by certain members, who are hereby requested to submit papers for this purpose. It is suggested that any questions bearing upon the cooperative work of the three Services, especially in time of war, should be discussed in two or three general sessions. As affecting the Army primarily, the following subjects are briefly indicated: The Army Medical Corps; what is its most effective organization in time of war, and what should be the relations of regular establishment, volunteers, and voluntary aid associations in peace and war. The importance of teaching personal hygiene and the nature of the instruction; medico-military problems, including the prevention of infective diseases in the Army, the value of prophylactic measures, the results of prophylactic vaccination, the practice of surgery and medicine in campaign, etc. Similar subjects are suggested for discussion on the part of the Navy, including the precise functions of the hospital ship and its relation to the fleet in peace and in war; the most effective methods of keeping ships of war free from infective diseases; the reception and housing of recruits at barracks and on receiving ships; the reception and care of recruits received on board ship; the care of the crew of a ship undergoing extensive repairs at navy yards, and the care and protection of crews of ships in infected ports. Among the questions suggested as concerning the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is the following: The precise definition and full exposition of the relation of this service to the Army, the Navy and the State forces during peace and war, and its duty with reference to these organizations when affected by epidemic influences.

In a recent issue of the JOURNAL we republished some comments on the question of Locks vs. Sea Level for the Panama Canal, which were printed in the New York Sun as coming from a naval officer of distinguished repu-

tation, who holds to the opinion that the sea level canal is to be preferred. An old friend, and an occasional contributor, has written us a personal letter calling attention to an aspect of the case, which should command itself to naval officers whose experience has been mainly with sailing vessels and off shore work. Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that naval vessels, as a rule, spend almost their entire time at sea or where there is plenty of sea room, and that they seem to shun rivers or other confined spaces. Of course, the sea level canal would be even narrower than the lock canal, but it really seems as though the passage through the locks must be the point which appeals so strongly to those men who are used to plenty of sea room. As has been pointed out, again and again, the lock canal makes navigation very much easier in the interior lake, where the vessels can run at full speed with ample sea room, but for some reason this does not seem to appeal to a certain class of naval officers. The remarks of this officer in the Sun spoke of the work being done purely from an engineering standpoint and almost without regard to the wishes of those who would use it. The gallant officer apparently forgot that our Army Engineers have had infinitely more experience with the conditions of navigation in narrow channels and confined spaces than naval officers. Moreover, these officers built the big locks at the Sault and know all about the experience there with the perfectly enormous tonnage which passes through these locks, in amount more than twice as much as through the Suez Canal and probably three or four times as great as the amount of tonnage which will go through the Panama Canal for a number of years. It is all right to talk about the user having a right to be consulted, but when the people who are building have all the experience, and the prospective users have had practically none, it seems to us that the latter should be sparing in criticism.

A New York newspaper, very impressively seeks to show that the unwillingness of the cadets of the Military Academy to "tell on" one another when caught in hazing scrapes is the outgrowth of the Academy training and is entirely to be reprehended. A moment's thought will show the folly of any such conclusion. The cadets at West Point simply carry into their life there the unwritten law which prevails among many boys everywhere, that of not "squealing" on their comrades. In other institutions of learning than West Point hazing prevails, and there, as at the Academy, a boy who betrays his comrades when he receives a little rough treatment, which is part of an established system of student amusement, and which has in it no malice or wish to cause pain wantonly, is set down at once as unworthy the regard of his fellows. We should like to see what this New York editor would say if his boy, after being hazed, should run up to the college authorities and whimper out a complaint against his brother students. With what feelings of pride in his manly attributes would he gather that son into his arms and thank kind Heaven for having blessed him with so noble an offspring. The education at the Military Academy simply tends to develop the spirit of manliness which is inherent in the class of young men we want to train for "officers and gentlemen."

The conscription system in Japan is most satisfactorily enforced, says the Japan Gazette, of Yokohama, but some authorities urge that even thus the principle of national service is not fully realized, on account of the exceptions made in the case of the rich and learned classes, the result being that the soldiers enrolled will eventually consist only of the poorer classes, who may become hirelings. We are told that 41,504 out of 551,967 men of conscript age were allowed last year to postpone their conscript examinations. Some private schools in Japan endeavor to attract students by obtaining for them favors in military conscription. "The men of conscript age are steadily increasing, in proportion with an increase of the birth rate, by about half a million per annum. The men examined for conscription last year were 551,967, against 425,777 the previous year. Those who pass the conscript examination are \$94 per 1,000, on an average throughout the country. Though still comparatively small in numbers, sufferers from trachoma and venereal diseases continue to increase. Education in Japan has greatly progressed of late, but 58 out of 1,000 are still uneducated."

While experiment and investigation are being continued by the Navy Bureau of Steam Engineering to determine the value of gas for propulsive power in battleships, there is little present prospect that this form of power will be practically employed for a long time to come. An examination has recently been made for the Bureau by Commander White and Lieutenant Commander Robinson of gas producers in Indiana and Wisconsin, to ascertain how systems there in use might be applied to propulsion in ships. No report has yet been made, but from unofficial statements that have been made to officers in the Bureau it appears that little has yet been developed in the line of gas power that can be utilized by the Navy. There is some ground for hope, however, that some day gas may be employed to drive turbines that will propel a ship of war. It has been so extensively and profitably applied to every sort of commercial condition and use that it would seem likely that some new device might soon be forthcoming that would clear the way for what is desired. To avoid smoke and in-

crease the steaming radius by the use of gas justify no little effort in this direction.

Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has outlined to the Secretary of the Navy the itinerary he would advise should be carried out during the fall and early winter. If what he proposes is carried out, the ships will continue their target practice with an understanding that they conclude in time to reach New York Sept. 23, in readiness for participation in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. After that event it is the aim to make ready to sail Oct. 3 or 4 for the various homing yards of the vessels of the fleet, and the ships are to remain at their respective yards for the following eight weeks. Dec. 1 they are to leave the yards for Hampton Roads. Tactical exercises will be carried out for the following three weeks, with Hampton Roads as headquarters. At the conclusion of these movements, the entire fleet will rendezvous at Hampton Roads to give the men liberty and to make ready for the enjoyment of Christmas, which will be spent there. In January the fleet will weigh anchor and sail for Guantanamo to carry out winter maneuvers.

It has been decided upon as a matter of policy between the President and the Secretary of War that no further steps shall be taken during the present Congress to urge the passage of the Extra Officers Bill. The House Committee on Military Affairs last session pronounced its ultimatum against this legislation by refusing to place it in the appropriation bill, and further by advancing a proposition to reduce the number of officers detailed to the General Staff, for the avowed object of furnishing from ten to twelve officers to relieve the demand which was urged as a reason for the passage of the bill to provide additional officers for detached service. It was, therefore, deemed unwise to bring up the matter again. There is no doubt in the minds of competent judges of the best methods of development of the Army, that great advantage would be derived from having a larger organization, embracing skilled and trained men, whose services in time of war would be at once available for a prompt and strong organization of an adequate force for defensive or offensive operations.

The bids for construction of the two new battleships have been in the hands of the Bureau of Construction for the past week, and, under the direction of Naval Constructor Robinson, have been carefully classified and analyzed. In reaching a decision, the board had to take into account, besides cost, the possible advantage of various combinations of power for propulsion and for operation. Thus the problems involved in combining possible uses of turbines and reciprocating engines were very great. The responsibility that rests on a board that has before it the decision of the many great questions to be considered in constructing the latest, largest and most powerful warships is so great that it may well justify taking much time to the task. The board met at 11 a.m. Aug. 27 with all members present, and at once took up the data laid before it by Naval Constructor Robinson.

The Navy team which entered the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, has amply demonstrated that it is not alone proficient with heavy ordnance, but is just as handy with the small arm of the land troops. The web-feet marksmen bowled along so handsomely that they drove right through forty-seven other competing teams and won the match with the long lead of forty-nine points, and without any fluke either. It was by hard work and intelligent management that the Navy men won out, and against teams who all made superior scores over last year. The aggregate score of the Navy team was 3,801 points. Last year it stood second with 3,201 points. The Army Infantry team, which won second honors, scored 3,752 points, against 3,224 it made last year, when it won the match. Fuller details concerning the match appear elsewhere in this issue.

The Hawaiian Gazette flares up at the frequent use of the term, "mastery of the Pacific," and wants to know why there is not the same talk about the mastery of the Atlantic, which is smaller and burdened with a greater, richer commerce. Therefore it deems the phrase a mere rhetorical high-sounding period signifying nothing. The most that any naval Power can hope to do in that ocean, it says, is to protect and safeguard its own interests. It cannot control the ocean as a highway of commerce and an avenue of war, nor is it wise that it should try; nor can it blockade all the coasts. Fourth of July orators may roll the phrase under their tongue, but the sober-minded Americans, it hopes, pay no attention to it.

Minister W. W. Russell cabled to the State Department from Caracas on Aug. 24 announcing the signing three days before of a protocol for the settlement of the Critchfield claims. The protocol provides that Venezuela is to pay \$475,000 to the United States on behalf of the United States and Venezuela Company. The case has been pending a long time, and is one of a series of five which was taken up by William L. Buchanan, who was sent to Caracas last winter by the State Department as special commissioner. This settlement is hailed by some as an evidence of a return to sane methods of international adjustment on the part of the Venezuelans and of the end of the erratic Castro policies.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Hospital Steward C. E. Kroml, U.S.N., was discharged for expiration of enlistment on Dec. 30, 1907, and re-enlisted on April 28, 1908, as hospital steward, after the promulgation of G.O. 34 (Nov. 27, 1906) and before the passage of the Appropriation Act for 1909 (May 13, 1908), placing men of the Hospital Corps on the same pay as that of men of the seamen branch and other staff corps. The question has arisen whether the fact of being in the second period of enlistment of service at date of the passage of the equalizing law referred to and under a re-enlistment dated after the promulgation of G.O. 34 is sufficient to meet the requirement of that order, which would give Kroml \$5 per month. Acting Comptroller Mitchell decides that the \$5 should be paid to Kroml, the re-enlistment of April 28, 1908, being clearly the beginning of his second period of service as described in G.O. 34.

Asst. Engr. George C. Drinen, U.S.N., contends that he is entitled, by the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1908, to credit for five years' constructive service allowed by the third proviso of Section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1007), to officers who enter the Navy from civil life. As to this Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "This office carefully considered the right of the appellant to the credit claims in an advance decision rendered July 13, 1908 (15 Comp. Dec., 22), upon the application of Pay Insp'r. F. T. Arms, and it was held that he was not entitled to the credit. I believe the conclusion is correct. The said decision is referred to in affirmation of the Auditor's settlement. To the reasons given in that decision I would add this: That the provision in the Act of May 13, 1908, which gives to officers then on the retired list the pay provided by that act grants it in this language: 'Shall be based on the pay, as herein provided for, of commissioned, warrant and appointed officers.' * * * The five years' constructive service is not therein ('herein') provided, but was provided by another act. As was said in the decision referred to, this office held in a decision of June 13, 1908 (14 Comp. Dec., 882), that the provision as to constructive service was not repealed, either directly or by implication, by the Act of May 13, 1908, and that those who had been entitled to the credit continued to be entitled. I concede that there is room for a difference of opinion as to whether that decision is correct, in view of the fact that one of the objects of the Act of May 13, 1908, was to place Navy pay as near as possible upon the same basis as Army pay and no officers of the Army are entitled to constructive service, so that naval officers appointed from civil life receive pay for one lustrum more than Army officers appointed from civil life. I would therefore be pleased to have the question considered by the Court of Claims."

In the case of an appeal from a decision of the Auditor in the case of Lieut. George M. McClure, U.S.N., retired, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell quotes an opinion of the Attorney General of April 5, 1909, which, contrary to the views of the appellant's attorney, the Comptroller holds "had nothing to do with the pay of retired officers," the words "active duty" "applying to officers on active duty as distinguished from those on leave." Referring to the Act of April 21, 1864, under which the appellant was retired, Sec. 1588, Rev. Stat., and the Act of May 13, 1908, the Comptroller says of this last provision: "The meaning of this provision seems clear. It gives to officers and men on the retired list the benefit of the increased pay provided by the act. That is, an officer entitled under Section 1588 to fifty per centum of full pay shall receive that proportion of the pay provided by the act for active duty, and those entitled to seventy-five per centum of full pay shall receive the new pay, but at the same percentage. It changes the pay upon which the fifty per centum or the seventy-five per centum allowed retired officers is to be computed from the sea pay as provided by Section 1588, *sppra*, to the pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908. It means, in my opinion, nothing more than this. I fail to find anything whatever in this provision or in any other of the pay provisions of the said act which gives to all retired officers of the Navy the same proportion of active duty pay, either seventy-five or any other per centum. It could as well be held that all retired officers shall receive the full pay provided by the act, as there is no provision in the Act of May 13 for any per centum of reduction of pay for retired officers. That is found in Section 1588, Revised Statutes. The Act of May 13, 1908, leaves the laws regulating retirement the same as they were before, and an officer who is retired under Section 1447, Revised Statutes, because he was not recommended for promotion, gets fifty per centum of the pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, while officers who are retired after forty-five years' service, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty or for the other causes mentioned in the statute, get seventy-five per centum of the full pay. The Auditor's disallowance is affirmed."

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards during the past week: George Ittner, Atlanta, Ga., construction of two double sets officers' quarters at Fort Morgan, \$7,726; plumbing and cisterns, \$1,800; August H. Kohlmeier, St. Louis, Mo., construction of new hospital at Jefferson Barracks, \$3,270; James E. Egan, St. Louis, plumbing same, \$411; George J. S. Collins, Omaha, Neb., construction of post hospital at Fort Omaha, \$7,225; Johnson-Rowe Range Company, Omaha, plumbing and heating same, \$1,237; Cameron and Company, St. Paul, construction of post hospital at Fort Snelling, \$9,900; M. J. O'Neill, St. Paul, plumbing and heating same, \$1,813; at Fort Terry, Alfred Farley and Company, New London, Conn., construction of roads \$8,626, extensions to water sewer system \$5,393; at Fort Totten, Peace Brothers, Flushing, L.I., sewer extensions to new barracks, \$482.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised this week for bids for the construction of one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Columbus Barracks; for one four-set officers' quarters at the Army and Navy General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark.; one company barrack and one double set officers' quarters at Fort Winfield Scott; one four-set officers' quarters and one four-set civilian employees' quarters and one civilian teamsters' quarters at Fort Riley.

Bids were opened at the office of the Quartermaster

General of the Army and at the depots at New York and St. Louis, Aug. 26, for twenty thousand trunk locks and field desks for the Army. Two bids were offered in each case, one for the articles wrapped in strong paper, and the other wrapped in burlap. The bids were as follows: J. S. Topham, Washington, D.C., \$4.38 and \$4.447; L. Goldsmith and Son, Newark, N.J., \$4.60 and \$4.70; Headly Farmer Co., Newark, N.J., \$4.886 and \$4.936; D. C. Murphy Trunk Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$4.69 and \$4.76; Strongbury, Strauss and Co., St. Louis, \$5.11 and \$5.20; T. L. Horn Trunk Co., St. Louis, \$5.45. The bids for field desks were as follows: Goldsmith and Sons, \$8.50, \$8.60; J. S. Topham, \$9.85, \$9.95; Headly Farmer and Co., \$12.97, \$13.06; D. C. Murphy Trunk Co., \$9.22, \$9.30; T. L. Horn Trunk Co., \$10.25. The specifications call for trunks made on the lines of those used by traveling salesmen, with board and fiber in layers, heavy corner irons, strong bands and heavy locks.

BIDS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

Bids were opened at the Navy Bureau of Ordnance Aug. 25 for 8,000 5-inch common shell and 2,000 5-inch target projectiles by Chief Clerk E. S. Brandt, of the Bureau of Ordnance, by direction of the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The bids were as follows:

No. 1—American and British Manufacturing Company—8,000 5-inch common shell, \$6.74, 500 shell in 100 days after date of contract, 1,200 each month thereafter; 4,000 5-inch common shell, \$6.99, 500 shell in 120 days after date of contract, 750 each month thereafter; 2,000 5-inch target shell, \$6.75, 500 shell in 120 days after date of contract, 600 each month thereafter; 1,000 5-inch target shell, \$7.22, 500 shell in 120 days after date of contract, 250 each month thereafter.

No. 2—E. W. Bliss Company—2,000 5-inch target shell, \$5.73, 500 shell in two months after date of contract, 600 each month thereafter; 1,000 5-inch target shell, \$6.73, 500 shell in two months after date of contract, 500 each month thereafter; 8,000 5-inch common shell, \$7.11, 500 shell in three months after date of contract, 1,250 each month thereafter; 4,000 5-inch common shell, \$8.11, 500 shell in three months after date of contract, 1,000 each month thereafter. (Note: In view of the fact that the common shell are of a new design, we understand that paragraph 7 of the specifications applies.)

No. 3—Midvale Steel Company—4,000 5-inch common shell, \$16.45; 1,000 5-inch target projectiles, \$11; first lot of either caliber in 120 days and 750 each month thereafter.

No. 4—Bethlehem Steel Company—4,000 5-inch common shell, \$7.29, 500 by Dec. 31, 1909, number to be delivered each month thereafter 1,000, 1,000 for three months; 8,000 5-inch common shell, \$7.15, 500 by Dec. 31, 1909, number to be delivered each month thereafter, 1,500 for three months; 1,000 5-inch target projectiles, \$5.49, 500 by Dec. 31, 1909, number to be delivered each month thereafter 500; 2,000 5-inch target projectiles, \$5.39, 500 by December 31, 1909, number to be delivered each month thereafter 500.

ITINERARY OF 1ST SQUADRON, PACIFIC FLEET.

The itinerary of the 1st Squadron, Pacific Fleet, for the cruise to Asiatic waters, has been revised to announce more specifically than was stated in the first itinerary given out the visits of the various ships in pairs to Oriental ports. As now fixed, the itinerary is as follows:

Leaving San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, 1909, will visit Honolulu, Sept. 11, 1909-Oct. 5, 1909; Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, Oct. 18, 1909-Oct. 24, 1909, reaching Manila, P.I., Nov. 1, 1909.

The ships of the squadron will visit Chinese and Japanese ports as follows:

Tennessee-Washington, leaving Manila Dec. 5, 1909, will stop at Woosung, Dec. 5, 1909-Dec. 27, 1909; Yokohama (coal), Dec. 30, 1909-Jan. 19, 1910.

California-South Dakota, leaving Manila Dec. 1, 1909, will visit Yokohama (coal), Dec. 7, 1909-Dec. 27, 1909; Woosung, Dec. 30, 1909-Jan. 13, 1910; Yokohama (coal), Jan. 16, 1910-Jan. 19, 1910.

West Virginia-Pennsylvania, leaving Manila Dec. 1, 1909, will stop at Hong Kong (coal), Dec. 8, 1909-Dec. 27, 1909; Kobe (coal), Dec. 31, 1909-Jan. 19, 1910.

Colorado-Maryland, leaving Manila Dec. 1, 1909, will visit Kobe (coal), Dec. 5, 1909-Dec. 27, 1909; Hong Kong, Dec. 31, 1909-Jan. 12, 1910; Kobe (coal), Jan. 16, 1910-Jan. 19, 1910.

The squadron will reassemble off Yokohama on Jan. 19, 1910, and visit Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1910-Feb. 8, 1910, arriving home at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15, 1910. The date given for the departure of the squadron from Manila—Dec. 1—is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice. The squadron comprises the Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Glacier will accompany the squadron as supplyship.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Aug. 21, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During the session of the School of Instruction for the Medical Departments of the various National Guards at Antietam, Md., we were so much impressed with the value of the course that we embodied a series of resolutions, which we trust you will kindly publish in your valued JOURNAL.

R. W. MONTELUS, Major and Surg.,
8th Regt., N.G.P., Chairman of Committee.

Whereas, We the undersigned Medical Officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, New Hampshire, Florida, Delaware and District of Columbia, constituting the second class of the United States Camp of Instruction, at Antietam, Md., July 28 to Aug. 11, 1909, have been strongly impressed with the thoroughly unique and exceptionally valuable character of the instruction during this tour of duty, and,

Whereas, We are convinced that it is only in this manner that medical officers can gain any adequate grasp of actual field service, as exemplified in the following demonstrations at this camp, viz.:

1. Familiarity with field equipment allowed by regulations, and with the most important paper work required.

2. Demonstration of actual conditions in the medical administration of troops in the field.

3. Demonstration by practical problems in the field, of medico-military tactics whereby the necessarily limited medical force of an army can best co-ordinate the work of the different

organizations, give early aid to the injured, and remove the wounded as quickly as possible.

4. Sanitation in the field whereby the fighting force may be maintained at its fullest efficiency by preventive measures.

5. Operation of ambulance companies and field hospitals as distinct entities, but quickly articulated links in the medical service of the front, and,

Whereas, Finally, our instruction has been given under conditions of unfailing courtesy and constant helpfulness on the part of the Regular Army officers, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the said Regular officers our hearty thanks, and that we respectfully urge upon our senior medical officers in their reports to their various adjutants general to describe in detail the type of instruction in this camp, and to advocate strongly the annual institution of this tour of duty for medical officers.

(Signed) Committee:

R. W. MONTELUS, Major and Surg., 8th Pa.
MARTIN COOLEY, Capt. and Asst. Surg., Med. Corps, N.G. Ga.
JOSEPH E. ROBINS, Capt. and Asst. Surg., Med. Corps, N.G. W. Va.
W. C. LYLE, Major and Surg., Gen., N.G. W. Va.
THOMAS F. LYNCH, Lieut. Col., Med. Corps, Va. Vols.
ABRAHAM D. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col., Med. Corps, N.G. Fla.
N. B. WEBBER, Major, N.H.N.G.
ANDREW S. STAYER, Lieut. Col., Surg.-in-Chief, Div. N.G.P.
C. C. HOGG, Lieut. Col., Med. Corps, W. Va. N.G.
WM. MARSHALL, JR., Major, General Staff, O.M.D.
ALEXIUS MCGLANNAN, Major, Med. Corps, Maryland N.G.
This at Camp of Instruction, Antietam Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Md., Aug. 7, 1909.

EDUCATION AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

A Fort Leavenworth correspondent reports that the faculty of teachers for the Fort Leavenworth School has been chosen recently by the Board of County Commissioners, which acts as a board of education for the school on the reservation. Miss Erna Schroeder was chosen as principal again. The other teachers will be: Louisa Parisa, Florence Miller and Elizabeth K. Heavey. The principal will receive a salary of \$70 a month, while the rest of the teachers will be paid \$50 each.

A public school is maintained at this post at the expense of the state, and fits its pupils for entrance to the high school of the city of Leavenworth, where they are admitted without the payment of a tuition fee. In the "Code of Grants of Fort Leavenworth," recently compiled by Mr. Henry Shindler, of Fort Leavenworth, we find an account of the course pursued to obtain these advantages for the residents of that post, and the full credit for their obtainment belongs to that gentleman, who appears never to permit an opportunity to pass without doing something of advantage to that great military post, where, until recent years, he had been for nearly twenty years the representative of the Kansas City Times.

Somewhere about 1899 Mr. Shindler determined to begin a contest to secure more liberal school facilities for the children of the post. His first effort met with serious opposition from school officials in the city, and only succeeded, after a fight of two years, when the selection of a board of education was obtained favoring the admission, without tuition fee, of all children of Fort Leavenworth and the Soldiers' Home. The state having reserved its right to tax corporate property, upon ceding its jurisdiction over the reserve to the Government, Mr. Shindler decided to secure an act from the legislature constituting the reservation into one school district, so as to apply all moneys raised by taxation for school purposes, theretofore distributed among adjoining districts outside the reservation, to the proposed Fort Leavenworth School District. Accordingly, a bill was drawn to carry into effect the object desired, care being taken to conserve to each the Federal and state authorities, all rights under existing law, so as to avoid misunderstanding. The bill was presented to the legislature within ten days of its adjournment and its unanimous approval obtained.

The law says, in effect, that the state will maintain a school at Fort Leavenworth under its general school laws, provided the military authorities furnish the building. The assessed valuation of the taxable property on the reserve on which a levy of two mills on the dollar is permitted furnishes more than ample means to carry on the school work. The military authorities accepted this very liberal offer, on the part of the state, and provided a building, temporarily, in which to conduct this school, until such time as an appropriation can be obtained to erect a suitable building. The school has been conducted on the graded plan for several years with most successful results. This year, as noted, an additional teacher is provided, and it is proposed, next year, to furnish the pupils with text-books, a grant authorized by the school laws of the state. Such an action on the part of the board will bring a much needed relief to the parents of many of the post children, whose frequent change in station makes the purchase of school text-books, particularly to parents possessed of a Roosevelt family, a very expensive affair.

ATHLETICS AT WEST POINT.

Following are extracts from a paper on "The Theory and Practice of Athletics at the Military Academy," prepared by Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., Master of the Sword:

"That the Military Academy is credited with being the first American institution to take the physical welfare of its student body into consideration, and the last of the important ones to venture into the field of inter-collegiate athletics, are facts not generally known.

"Mr. William Ward's recollections go back to about 1838, when football was in vogue and was played by the cadets of the Military Academy. The custom of playing the game originated in the early days of the Academy, but interest in it gradually died down about 1849. In 1863 members of the third class applied for permission to play the game of baseball and to procure the necessary implements. In 1867 the constitution and by-laws governing baseball were approved by the superintendent. Cricket was played for one season, about 1848. Boat clubs were in vogue from 1866 to 1871, but were discontinued during the detail of General Ruger as superintendent and the boats were disposed of.

"With admirable foresight, the successive authorities succeeded in keeping abreast of the requirements of rational training by establishing a balance between mental and physical effort that more than any other factor assured a product which, as a class, has few, if any, equals and no superiors, in general completeness, mentally, morally and physically.

"At the time when the introduction of athletic competitions with teams representing other institutions was first broached, the curriculum was probably more ambitious than at any other previous period, and in order that the balance referred to might be maintained a very complete and thorough course of compulsory physical

training, constructed with a special view to meet the requirements and conditions peculiar to this institution, was strictly adhered to, and the fact that the Academy's product, in spite of the increased mental requirements, did not suffer by comparison with that of any previous time should in a large measure be attributed to no other cause.

"Constant importuning on the part of the young element among the officers stationed at the Academy; the oft expressed desire of cadets to be permitted to spend their hours of recreation in indulgence in the various forms of competitive inter-collegiate contests, and the growing interest attached to such athletics at other usually conservative institutions, finally persuaded the Academic Board, by way of experiment, to sanction the introduction of this form of athletics in a very modest and restricted form."

"In the beginning the management of athletics, the control and supervision of those participating in them, and the providing of means for the support of the sports were entrusted to various officers stationed at the Academy. It soon became apparent, however, that this arrangement was not satisfactory, and in order that the very best possible results might be obtained, an organization known as the Army Athletic Association was established about seventeen years ago.

"The present council is constructed along military lines and consists of a member of the Academic Board, the commandant of cadets, the surgeon, the adjutant, the treasurer of the Military Academy, the master of the sword, a member of the Quartermaster's Department and two officers skilled in football and baseball, respectively.

"Collectively the council is responsible to the Superintendent, its nominal head, for all of its actions; individually, the members are responsible to the council for the duties assigned to them by it. The nature of these various duties is explained under the rules adopted for the government of the council.

"All cadets except those of doubtful academic standing, who are pronounced physically qualified to participate in athletic sports by the surgeon, are permitted to try for a place on any athletic team for which they are found to possess the necessary physical qualifications.

"No restrictions are placed upon a cadet on account of his athletic standing previous to his admission to the Academy.

"At no time since their introduction have athletics been upon a firmer or more satisfactory basis than now; in number and variety they are sufficiently numerous to offer to every cadet an opportunity to select that particular form for which his physical makeup and aptitude best fit him; while the number of competitions is ample to develop a wholesome desire for athletics and create a healthy spirit of emulation without infringing upon the sterner and more serious military or academic duties."

PRAISE FOR 14TH CAVALRY MUSICIANS.

One of the features of the Spokane National Irrigation Congress, held at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9-14, was the playing of the band of the 14th U.S. Cav., sent by the War Department from Fort Walla Walla. Secretary Arthur Hooker, of the Board of Control of the Congress, wrote to Chief Musician William Ostermann to express appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the members of the band and their hearty willingness to be of service to the Congress. The Board adopted a resolution, at the close of the Congress, extending a vote of thanks to the band. Of the organization, the Spokane Spokesman-Review of Aug. 12 said: "Chief of the musical organizations at the Congress is the 14th Cavalry band. There are two dozen musicians in the organization, and their appearance on spirited Cavalry horses in the parade has attracted widespread attention. Aside from the musical excellence of the band, its perfect alignment in marching and the evident careful training of the players' mounts is pleasing, the horses executing the proper maneuvers without command or direction. The concerts given by the band each evening on the Fort George Wright parade ground have drawn many visitors from the city and have been noted for their artistic arrangement and execution. The first downtown concert was given by the band last night as the parade of progress passed the big reviewing stand for the second time. Applause greeted the Cavalry band all along the line of march." Chairman E. F. Carter Van Dusell, of the Parade Committee, wrote: "I have just written Captain Smith expressing to him the appreciation of my associates and myself of your untiring and helpful service in the parades of the week just past. It is needless to say that the people of this city enjoyed both a sight and a treat such as they had never before known, and we have no regrets for having maintained our choice of your band as against those which refused to serve us. Many expressions of praise of your band's musical ability have come to us." The Musical Union prohibited all the bands from that section from participating in the parades and receptions which the Cavalry band took part in, and the Western papers made somewhat of a stir about the ordering of the Army musicians to attend the Congress. In the programs we notice that Chief Musician Ostermann made a concession to Western backwardness in music which might be resented by some by printing "Famous Second Hungarian Rhapsody" (Liszt), as if the local taste was not sufficiently developed to understand the fame the selection had achieved. The spelling on the program might have been better also.

THE HERO OF SAN JUAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your pleasing reference to Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins reminds me of one or two incidents in his career which may be worth the telling. He was breveted twice for conspicuous gallantry on two noted battlefields of the Civil War and declined both honors. When I asked him the reason he replied: "Because I wasn't present at either battle. I won't be a party to a fraud." Therein he differed from several other "brevets." When General Hawkins was commandant at West Point a negro cadet was so grossly insulted by a white classmate that a third cadet, a Southerner of Southerners, denounced the offender in such blistering terms that he instantly challenged the Southerner to a fist fight. The two met and had it out on the famous battleground back of old Fort Putnam. The Southerner nearly killed his opponent, who spent several weeks in the hospital and did not fully recover for months. The fight was so terrific and so generally known that the authorities could not ignore it. The victor was summoned before Commander Hawkins, who looked sternly at him as he entered his office and asked for the particulars of the affray. They were

given frankly and truthfully. "I suppose that ends my career at the Academy," added the cadet. The commandant rose from his chair and walked up to him. "On the contrary, I ask the honor of shaking hands with you; return to your quarters." That's the sort of fellow Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins is. E. S. E.
CHRISTMAS COVE, Me., Aug. 17.

WARRANT GRADES IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under existing pay schedules there is practically but little difference between the pay of enlisted men of the Army and those of the Navy. The larger direct pay received by the latter is offset by the greater clothing allowance, increase for foreign service, double time and separate quarters for certain enlisted grades in the former.

The superiority of the Navy lies in its possession of the warrant officer and chief warrant officer grades, and I can conceive of nothing which would add more to the efficiency and contentment of the Army enlisted personnel in general, and the non-commissioned ranks in particular, than the establishment of similar grades in the military service.

The soldier who enters the Army at the age of twenty-one finds himself, after ten or fifteen years' service, a non-commissioned staff officer at, say, \$65 per month. In this grade he is fated to remain until death or retirement. It is not in human nature at that age for a man to be content with what he already has. If worth the position he holds, he is ambitious for something higher than the grade of sergeant or its equivalent, however well paid, relatively, they may be.

Establishment of the warrant grade was one of the recommendations made by the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War in the report made by the former in 1907 on the pay, etc., of the enlisted force. That this grade was not created when the pay of the Army was increased, in 1908, is no reason why the proposition should be allowed to die from want of support in the proper direction. It is true, per contra, that the pay of nearly all non-commissioned officers was fixed by Congress at a higher rate than that recommended by Chief of Staff, but I, in common with many others, would have preferred the rate proposed by the Chief of Staff and the warrant grade, rather than the existing arrangement without it.

Aside, however, from any benefit to the individual, there is the benefit to the Service as a whole. It is generally admitted as desirable and necessary that we should have a permanent cadre of intelligent and highly trained non-commissioned officers in all arms. To secure the class of men capable of development to a high standard of professional efficiency, and to retain them after they have developed, is sufficient reason for establishment of the warrant grades. In spite of the pay increase of 1908, a considerable number of non-commissioned officers continue to leave the Service at the expiration of their enlistments. These are usually ambitious men who have acquired some trade or profession in the Army, and who seek and secure, in civil life, that continual advancement which military life does not offer, and which the warrant grade would provide.

It is probably Utopian to hope that the day will ever come when infractions of discipline, courts-martial and desertions will cease to occur in the Army, but as the non-commissioned officer's record, as such, would doubtless carry considerable weight in his appointment to the warrant grade, the prospect of damaging their appointment to such grade would have a noticeably steady effect on the entire enlisted personnel, and a still further improvement in the class of men who enlist.

The Pay Department has secured the introduction into Congress and favorable report on a bill to "warrant" paymasters' clerks with the title of paymasters' assistants, giving them retired pay, etc. Doubtless an excellent measure, which presumably has the support of the War Department. Judging from the language used by the Chief of Staff in regard to non-commissioned officers, in the report referred to above, we have no reason to believe that we are less worthy of equal consideration and support.

The JOURNAL, which has so consistently supported every measure for the benefit of the Army, could do no greater service for the enlisted men than to keep this warrant grade proposition constantly before those whose action and support are essential to its success.

WARRANT GRADE.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The mail address of the vessels of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet (Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania) will be in care of the postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., until further notice.

The battleship South Carolina, on a trial on Aug. 24, broke the Navy record over the measured mile off Lewes, Del., by making an average of 19.234 knots for five consecutive runs. This exceeds, by nearly three-quarters of a knot, the contracted speed. The South Carolina is a sister ship to the Michigan.

In a preliminary trial of the U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Flusser off the Rockland course last week the vessel scored, it is reported, 31.03 knots per hour, her contract requirements contemplating but 28 knots. Without examining the records, the officials say they believe this to be the fastest speed ever made by an American torpedoboot destroyer, previous records being around 30 knots per hour.

The court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the loss of the U.S. tug Nezinscot, which capsized and sank on Aug. 11 while going from Portsmouth, N.H., to Boston, will meet at the Portsmouth Navy Yard Aug. 30. The Bureau of Navigation received a report on Aug. 25 of a heroic incident in connection with the accident in which Surg. C. E. Trotter figured. The report says: "The three enlisted men, who were in the forecastle on the berth deck forward, were unable to escape on account of the quick sinking of the tug. Dr. Trotter sustained himself on a part of the wreckage for about one hour, and was finally lost because of his inability to hold on longer. During the time Dr. Trotter was afloat and the boat containing the survivors was within hail of him, the occupants of the boat called out and asked him how he was getting along. At this the doctor replied: 'I am quite comfortable, but don't think I can hold out much longer.' The overloaded boat approached the doctor, but was making heavy weather in the rough sea, when A. Belfrie, machinist's mate, second class, was discovered to be in distress in the water, and the doctor called out: 'Get that man! I am all right!'"

The torpedoboot destroyer Terry was launched on Aug. 21, 1909, at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. She was

christened by Mrs. George H. Rock, wife of Naval Constructor George H. Rock, U.S.N., superintending naval constructor at the shipyard. Following the launching, the christening party was given a luncheon at the Hotel Warwick by the shipbuilding company. The Terry was contracted for on Oct. 12, 1908, contract time twenty-four months. The destroyer is 203 ft. 10½ in. long over all, 742 tons mean trial displacement, and contract calls for 29½ knots speed. The destroyer was fifty-two per cent completed at date of launching, and her contract price is \$620,000.

The collier Mars, on Aug. 20, passed the last of her tests at the Norfolk Navy Yard to the entire satisfaction of the Naval Board, and will be formally accepted by the Government. After taking on 7,500 tons of coal at Newport News she went to sea, stopping off the Delaware Breakwater, where she took on board the members of the Naval Board who were to conduct the test. The contract called for the vessel to develop twelve knots an hour on a twenty-four hour continuous run, which she exceeded, her official time being 12.63 knots, while on a single hour's run she developed over thirteen knots. In addition to the requirement of making twelve knots an hour when carrying 7,500 tons of coal, the colliers must be able to discharge that cargo within seven and a half hours, or at the rate of 1,000 tons an hour. There are ten hatches on the Mars, from each of which is operated a clamshell bucket with a capacity of a ton at a grab. Each bucket makes 100 round trips an hour, thus giving the required capacity of 1,000 tons within that time. The new collier, which is to proceed to the Pacific coast, is 403 feet in length over all, 385 feet between perpendiculars, 53 feet beam and 32 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She has twin screws, each propeller being driven by a triple expansion engine whose cylinders measure 22, 37 and 60 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 42 inches. Steam is furnished by four large Scotch boilers, each 15 feet in diameter by 10 feet 9 inches long, carrying a working pressure of 200 pounds. The Mars was built by the Maryland Shipbuilding Company, at Sparrows Point, Md. The Vulcan and Hector, under construction, are sister ships.

The Atlantic Submarine Fleet, consisting of the Viper, Octopus, Tarantula and Cuttlefish, with the parent ship Castine, will go up Narragansett Bay in September to establish headquarters at the naval coaling station, and remain for two weeks of torpedo practice. Afterward the submarines go to the New York Navy Yard, later take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and then return to the navy yard for a month's overhauling. The Cuttlefish, during the recent maneuvers with the battleships off Provincetown, selected the Vermont for an attack, and when opportunity presented itself a Whitehead torpedo was fired at a distance of 3,800 yards, hitting the Vermont amidships and flattening the warhead badly. The shot was one of the best ever fired by a submarine and one of the longest on record.

The Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman, consisting of the cruiser Dixie and the torpedoboots Worden, Blakely, Shubrick, Stringham, MacDonough, Wilkes, Thornton, Tingey, Stockton, Porter, Du Pont and Biddle, has been engaged in torpedo target practice in Narragansett Bay for several weeks. Their records will be interesting, from the fact that the shooting at various ranges with Whiteheads has been excellent. There have been running and firing at night at moving targets, with the use of searchlights, at ranges from 800 to 2,000 yards.

The Naval Hydrographic Office has issued a circular which is a reply to numerous requests as to the difference in the length of a sea mile or nautical mile, a geographic mile and statute mile. This is the official information: "In the United States the sea mile, or nautical mile or knot, used for the measurement of distances in ocean navigation, has a length of 6,080.27 feet; in France, Germany and Austria the nautical or sea mile has a length of 6,076.23 feet; in England the nautical mile, corresponding to the 'Admiralty knot,' is 6,080 feet. The geographic mile, which is the length of one minute of longitude at the equator of the terrestrial spheroid, is 6,087.15 feet long. The statute mile, used principally in measurements on land, is 5,280 feet."

The Navy G.C.M. has rendered a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of David Williams, the negro mess attendant of the battleship Vermont, charged with manslaughter. His opponent in a boxing match on the Vermont died. In consequence of the verdict Williams will be turned over to the Georgia authorities, who want him for trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, the alleged offense having been committed before his enlistment into the Navy.

At the naval demonstration at the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York the expectation now is that about seventy-five vessels of the American and foreign navies will be present to participate in the naval parade. More than fifty vessels of the American Navy will be available. Of the larger fighting craft, there will be at least sixteen battleships, three armored cruisers and three scout cruisers. Twelve torpedoboots, four submarines and their parent ships, the Dixie and the Castine, are to be sent. For the first time in history, according to the naval officials, there will be a parade of Marines and bluejackets in the Bronx. Major David Wilson, of the New York National Guard, has been informed by the Navy Department that a regiment consisting of five battalions will participate in the great Army, Naval, civic and historical parade on Sept. 29. This regiment will be made up of a battalion of marines and four battalions of seamen. Recent advices to the Navy Department are that Rear Admiral Von Koester, who will represent the German Emperor in his naval capacity, will fly his flag on the Gneisenau, although he expects to cross the ocean in a small steamer. Other vessels from Germany which will participate are the Dresden, the Hertha, the Viktoria, the Luise and the Bremen.

At the naval works at Techlensburg there was recently launched a third German river gunboat for use on the upper reaches of the Yang-tse-kiang river in China. This boat, the Otter, as were its sisters, the Tsingtau and the Vaterland, will be taken apart after completion and shipped to the Orient by merchant transport, there to be put together again and placed in commission in the German naval service.

Recent target practice with 30.5-centimeter gun in the British fleet resulted in the following scores: Dreadnought, 31 hits out of 47 shots; Formidable, 2 out of 12; Ocean, 4 out of 13; Bulwark, 6 out of 12; Lord Nelson, 5 out of 14; Indomitable, 18 out of 40; Mars, 2 out of 13.

The British destroyer Ferret's performance, as recently noted in these columns, of overcoming, with comparative ease, the harbor defense boom at Portsmouth, Eng., is now to be followed by the Ferret's serving as a target for 12-pounder guns firing shrapnel. If she is sunk by the missiles she is to be raised and taken to drydock for examination. The firing is to take place on the Nore.

Great importance is attached to the trials, says the Hampshire Gazette, as it is believed that the shrapnel will so tear the thin plating of the destroyers as to soon place them out of action. Some years ago experiments of the same kind were tried on a destroyer, but it was found that it required such a large number of shots and such a severe pounding to sink the vessel that the trials were not regarded as quite so satisfactory as was anticipated. No date has yet transpired as to when the trials are to take place. It is understood that further trials in connection with the boom defense are to take place. A new pattern boom is said to be under construction at the Admiralty, which will be subjected to severe tests before being adopted.

The U.S.S. Frolic has been stricken from the Navy list. The collier Mars was put in commission at Norfolk Aug. 26 with a merchant complement.

Lieut. Templin M. Potts, jr., U.S.M.C., son of Captain Potts, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Aug. 16, entered the Service March 10, 1905.

SAFETY DEVICES FOR SUBMARINES.

The recent loss of the British submarine C-11 calls attention to the fact that there are now under construction life-saving helmets with which it is intended to equip all submarines of the British navy. Neither C-11 nor C-17 had these devices at the time of the collision. The helmet appliance, as described by the London Engineer, consists of a short tunic of water-proof material, to which is united a helmet containing cartridges of a certain chemical substance, which, in the presence of water vapor of the breath, gives off pure oxygen, and takes up the carbon dioxide of the expired air. In this respect the apparatus is similar to certain forms of self-contained smoke helmets for use in mines. As adapted for submarines the helmet and jacket complete weigh only sixteen pounds. For use in conjunction with the helmet a submarine is fitted with a pair of steel curtains or screens, one on either side of the hull, pendant from the shell plating of the main compartment. These screens are closed at either end, and extend to within about three feet six inches of the deck of the boat, thus forming air traps in the event of the hull becoming flooded with water. Within these traps, which are open at the bottom, are suspended helmets for each one of the crew; each helmet is arranged with the dress tucked up inside it, and, if by any mishap the hold is flooded with members of the crew below, or the air becomes charged with chlorine gas, those in danger can quickly get under the steel screens and stand up with their heads and shoulders in the air trap and out of reach of the water. The putting on of the helmet and jacket is a matter of a few moments, the appliance being dropped over the head and the arms inserted. The tap admitting air to the oxygen-producing cartridge is then opened, and a supply of oxygen sufficient for half an hour or more is ensured.

If the accident has resulted in the formation of poisonous fumes of chlorine gas, the apparatus enables the wearers to escape through the conning towers with safety, or, perhaps, to rectify defects in the machinery. On the other hand, if, as possibly may have been the case of C-11, a collision results in the sinking of the boat with the conning tower open, the unfortunate man below rushes to the temporary shelter of the trap, and, having donned the helmet, gets under the screen, and finds his way as best he can to the open hatchway, and quickly floats to the surface. In comparatively shallow water, as, for instance, up to twenty fathoms, the ascent to the surface, when once the man is clear of the boat, presents no difficulties, and the dress itself acts as a life buoy which will enable the wearer to float without difficulty so long as the supply of oxygen holds out. In deep water the physiological dangers attending a too rapid ascent have to be faced. Even when the conning tower's hatch happens to be closed, it can be opened from within the sunken boat as soon as the hold is flooded to a sufficient degree to equalize the hydrostatic pressure within and without. There is another set of conditions in which the helmet may be used with good prospects of success. In the case of a boat becoming disabled when submerged and refusing to rise to the surface, the crew are able to don their helmets, and then deliberately to flood the compartment, when the hatchway can be opened, and the way of escape to the surface provided.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Team Match, in which forty-eight rifle teams competed, at Camp Perry, Ohio, was splendidly won by the team from the U.S. Navy, which made the magnificent score of 3,801 points, and with the big lead of 49 points over the Army Infantry team, which was second with a total score of 3,752 points. The score of the Navy team is also 577 points to the better of the Army Infantry which won the contest last year, with the score of 3,224 points. Massachusetts has won third place with 3,727 points, the U.S. Cavalry fourth with 3,726. The above are the prize winners in Class A. Ohio, which stood No. 15 last year, pulled up to fifth place this year with 3,715 points. Wisconsin, which stood No. 5 in 1908, stands No. 6, with 3,695.

The team from New York, which is in Class B this year, stood No. 20 in 1908, and this year not only wins in its class, but has pulled up into seventh place in the general standing, and it has now won a place in Class A. Its score this year was 3,686 points, against 2,773 made in 1908—the remarkable gain of 913 points. The New Yorkers have been without any range to practice upon for three years; hence their splendid work is all the more praiseworthy.

Pennsylvania, which stood eighth in 1908, with a score of 3,044, stands No. 8 again this year, with a score of 3,672. The U.S. Marine Corps, which last year stood fourth, with a score of 3,117 points, stands ninth this year with 3,671 points, and Iowa, which was twelfth in 1908 with 2,994, now stands No. 10 with 3,651 points.

The team from Texas, which last year stood No. 42, showed remarkable improvement, scoring 1,100 more points than it did in 1908, and won first place in Class C, and standing No. 31 in the general order.

In Class A, the Navy team gets the national trophy, \$450 cash and a bronze medal for each man.

The Army Infantry team gets second prize, \$350 cash and a bronze medal for each man.

Massachusetts wins third prize, \$300 cash and bronze medal for each man.

The U.S. Cavalry team, which won fourth place, gets \$250 cash and a bronze medal for each man.

New York, the winner in Class B, gets the Hilton trophy, \$350 in cash and a bronze medal for each man.

Maryland, with 3,510, took the second prize, \$250 and bronze medals, in Class B; Connecticut, 3,565, the third,

\$225 and bronze medals, and California, 3,560, the fourth, \$200 and bronze medals.

In Class C, the team from Texas, which scored 3,550 points, exactly 1,100 more than a year ago, won the Bronze Soldier of Marathon and \$300 and bronze medals; Alabama, 3,515, \$200 and bronze medals; Georgia, 3,496, \$175 and bronze medals, and Tennessee, 3,494, \$150 and bronze medals.

New Jersey ranks twenty-first, her score being 3,534, 763 over her 1908 score, when the team stood No. 22.

An unfortunate incident of the match, and the most unpleasant one in its history, was the throwing out of the rapid-fire score of the team of midshipmen representing the U.S. Naval Academy. Wisconsin entered a protest with the executive officer, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, U.S.A., against the midshipmen's score being counted on the ground that some of them had run an unfair advantage in rapid firing because they had filed off or removed the stop in their rifle bolts, thus making the bolt action more rapid. Colonel Evans sustained the protest, and the midshipmen's score of 446 was counted as zero, which put them in the forty-seventh place, instead of fifth, where they otherwise would have been.

The following despatch was sent to the Navy rifle team at Camp Perry, Aug. 26:

"Lieut. T. L. Johnson, captain Navy rifle team, Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ohio.

"The Department congratulates the Navy rifle team on its admirable scores and commends you and the members of the team for your zeal and ability displayed in winning the National Match for 1909 in competition with forty-seven teams, and on the honor your success has brought to the Navy."

"W. S. COWLES, Acting Secretary of the Navy."

The following are the scores of all the teams in order of merit:

No. Name	Range	Skmsb.	G'nd Aggr.
1. U.S. Navy	1131	3801	
2. U.S. Infantry	1135	3752	
3. Massachusetts	1101	3727	
4. U.S. Cavalry	1152	3726	
5. Ohio	1107	3715	
6. Wisconsin	1110	3695	
7. New York	1088	3686	
8. Pennsylvania	1103	3672	
9. U.S. Marines	1103	3671	
10. Iowa	1073	3651	
11. Illinois	1091	3594	
12. Oregon	1087	3585	
13. Maryland	1046	3570	
14. Connecticut	1054	3565	
15. California	1070	3560	
16. District of Columbia	1032	3554	
17. Texas	992	3550	
18. Maine	1043	3548	
19. West Virginia	1032	3647	
20. Minnesota	1027	3547	
21. New Jersey	1041	3534	
22. Colorado	1042	3532	
23. Indiana	1051	3530	
24. Hawaii	1018	3520	
25. Michigan	1011	3518	
26. Alabama	1058	3515	
27. Georgia	983	3496	
28. Tennessee	1057	3494	
29. Missouri	1026	3455	
30. Delaware	1014	3449	
31. Arizona	1039	3443	
32. Wyoming	1013	3442	
33. Kansas	1025	3433	
34. Rhode Island	1016	3415	
35. North Dakota	975	3376	
36. Mississippi	990	3334	
37. Utah	941	3311	
38. Virginia	1002	3307	
39. South Carolina	940	3305	
40. Nebraska	895	3304	
41. Florida	921	3266	
42. Montana	928	3260	
43. South Dakota	952	3259	
44. New Mexico	890	3148	
45. Arkansas	836	3095	
46. Idaho	851	3093	
47. U.S. Naval Academy	916	3073	
48. Louisiana	905	3023	

TARGET COMPETITION NOTES.

The following were the officers recently on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., during the Army rifle and pistol competitions: Officer in Charge, Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf.; Chief Range Officer, Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Adjutant and Statistical Officer, Capt. George C. Saffrans, 2d Inf.; Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf.; Range Officers, Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Capt. George D. Freeman, jr., 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf.; Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf.; Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf.; Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav.; Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf.; Oliver P. Robinson, 28th Inf.; Robert G. Caldwell, 10th Inf.; Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; Dawson Olmstead, 5th Field Art.; Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., and John C. Ashburn, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav.; Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 27th Inf.; James M. Churchill, 16th Inf.; Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf.; John B. De Lancey, 10th Inf.; George F. Waugh, 16th Inf.; James W. H. Reisinger, jr., 27th Inf.; Byard Sneed, 27th Inf.; William J. Fitzmaurice, 10th Inf.; Emmet W. Smith, 27th Inf.; Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., and Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf.

The shooting matches of the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Rifle Associations will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 3 to 11, inclusive, and offer a program of unusual attractiveness. Among the matches will be the Dryden Match for teams of eight at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, with \$300 cash and the Dryden Trophy. For teams of six there is the Briggs Trophy, presented by Senator Briggs, to be shot at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. With this goes \$110 in prizes. The Marine Corps, which won the match last year, is ineligible this year, the match being confined to regimental and battalion organizations. The Company Team Match, for teams of five, carries medals for the three winning teams and cash prizes. The Columbia Trophy Match, for teams of six, will be shot at 200, 500, 600 and 900 yards, with five cash prizes and medals and the trophy to the winning team. The Cavalry Team Match will be restricted to teams of five from regiments, squadrons or troops of Cavalry, Signal Corps or Engineer Corps, or the division or brigade staff or any regimental field and staff. There will be three cash prizes, with gold medals to the members of the winning team. In the Gould Rapid Fire Match, the conditions call for a skirmish run and ten shots at 200 yards. This match is open to teams of six men, and there will be five cash prizes, the Gould Trophy and medals. Unusual interest attaches to the Nevada Trophy Match, which will be shot for this year for the first time in many years, the match having been revived

by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in whose custody the trophy has been for a long time. It now seems as though it would be the first match in America in which the modern rifle will be used at 1,200 yards. The conditions call for ten shots at 600, 900 and 1,200 yards. The winner will receive the Nevada Trophy and a medallion, and there will be nine cash prizes. The Spencer Match has also been moved back to 1,200 yards to encourage long-distance shooting. It calls for fifteen shots per man at this distance, and carries a gold medal presented by Gen. Bird W. Spencer and eight cash prizes. It will attract a large field of "cracks," who are anxious to get at the 1,200 yard range. Another new match is entitled the Swiss Trophy Match, the prize for which will be a bronze figure presented by Hugo Neuburger, of New York and Zurich, a rifle enthusiast. It will be shot at 500 yards, probably the easiest distance on the range, and will thus serve its purpose of attracting as many contestants as possible, even among amateurs, as it is open to everybody. The Swiss Trophy Match will carry eight cash prizes.

Steps toward arranging with Canada for the international match next month at Sea Girt have been taken by the Association of American Riflemen, appointing the following Committee of Arrangements: Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of Pennsylvania; Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York; Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, U.S.M.C.; Col. William C. Church, New York, and Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey. The association elected the following officers: President, General Spencer; Vice President, Lieutenant Colonel Thurston; Secretary Treasurer, Captain Evans; Executive Committee, Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association; Capt. G. W. Corwin, New York; Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio; Col. W. A. Lewis, New Jersey, and Lieut. George Shaw, 27th U.S. Inf. The association will be given a dinner by General Spencer at Sea Girt on Sept. 10.

ACCIDENTS WITH GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES.

The accidents with guns and explosives during 1907 and 1908 in the various military nations are tabulated in very convenient form in Supplement 110 of the International Revue über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten (August), published at Dresden. The sixteen pages of tables which we here summarize show that in the year 1907 France had nine distinct powder accidents, seven resulting fatally, that at Toulon in March, when the Jena had 115 men killed and 45 wounded, being the worst powder accident happening in any nation during the year. The total casualties noted in these nine accidents were 131 deaths and 63 woundings. Next came Japan, the explosion on board the Kashima in the August maneuvers resulting in 28 deaths and 50 men wounded; at Osaka in October, 1907, careless handling of shells resulted in 86 deaths and the wounding of 48 men. In China, in May of the same year, from the explosion of a powder magazine as a result of carelessness, 40 men were killed and 100 wounded. The table gives the United States in 1907 five explosive accidents, one at Fort Banks, the same month, at gun practice a gun barrel of 30.5 cm. cracked, without casualty; in July, 1907, the U.S.S. Georgia fatality occurred, when ten men were killed and eleven wounded as a result of premature explosion caused by flareback; Fort Totten is put down for one dead and two wounded as a result of carelessness in unloading shells, in August, 1907; the break in a 30.5 cm. gun of the Ohio at target practice in October of 1907 resulted in no casualties. The same year Germany had three accidents, resulting in seven deaths and a dozen or more men wounded. Great Britain, in four accidents, showed but one death and one wounded. Belgium lost four men and wounded one in a powder factory explosion. Holland lost one man and wounded three in recklessly loading of shrapnel. Russia had two accidents, killed one man and wounded four. The other nations show several accidents with and without wounded, but with no deaths.

In 1908 France has thirteen recorded accidents, with a total of thirty dead and nineteen wounded. Japan had one wounded on the Musashi and over 250 killed and many wounded on the Matsushima. Arsenal explosions in China on two occasions bring her casualties to 65 dead, 25 wounded. This was likewise Great Britain's bad year, for four accidents gave her thirteen dead and thirty-two wounded. The worst of Britain's accidents was at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, in an arms factory, carelessness resulting in 12 deaths and 30 injuries. Italy shows five dead and five wounded as the result of two accidents. Germany wounded five in two accidents. Chile had two accidents, one a case of spontaneous combustion, resulting in four deaths and thirteen wounded. Denmark killed one and wounded six through flareback on the Hekla. Mexico killed two in fire practice with field cannon. Greece, Austria, Russia and Sweden each show one killed in 1908, while Russia in her four accidents had thirteen wounded; Austria in four accidents wounded four. The United States is down for two accidents, one to one of the Missouri's guns without casualty, and one at Fort Wadsworth in June, 1908, when premature explosion killed two and wounded two. Spain had one accident, resulting in two deaths and seven wounded. The total for all military gunpowder accidents in 1907 is given as 310 dead and over 300 wounded. For 1908 the totals are 378 killed and about 200 wounded.

In this connection it is interesting to place against these casualties in all lands among men whose business has to do with arms and ammunition the statistics of the result of one day's use of these war materials by the immature, the thoughtless and the unskilled in the United States alone in their celebration of our national Independence Day. For 1908 the report showed as follows: Killed, 163, most of them boys and youths; injured, 5,460, of whom eleven will go through life sightless, fifty-seven have lost a leg or an arm, while 184 are minus one or more fingers. The toy-pistol and other noise creators were responsible for some seventy-six cases of tetanus.

The new French Naval Minister, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, has appointed Rear Admiral Marin-Darbel as chief of the Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Nény as director of the fleet in commission, Colonel Gosselin as director of ordnance, M. Louis as director of naval construction, and M. Serres as controller general. There are many changes in subordinate appointments, and M. Chérion, the new Under Secretary, has appointed a new staff of his own in the administrative branches. The navy estimates of 1910 amount to a total of \$68,300,000, being an addition of \$1,500,000 to the vote of 1909, while, if non-effective charges are deducted, only about \$62,000,000 remains available for naval purposes.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Neue Preussische Correspondenz assures its readers that both the Nassau and the Westfalen, the first German Dreadnoughts, will undergo their trials this fall, the Rheinland and the Posen next spring, and the armored cruiser Von der Tann next summer. Against these five new ships England will have twelve ships of late construction. When in the summer of 1911 Germany completes the three battleships Oldenburg, Siegfried and Beowulf, and the big cruiser G, she will have nine to Britain's sixteen. In the spring of 1912 the battleship Ersatz Frithjof and the big cruiser H will be ready, and in the winter of the same year the battleships Ersatz Heimdal and Ersatz Hildebrand, making in all twelve new ships against Great Britain's twenty. All the German warships are expected to go into commission within six months after date of trial.

The British battleship Hannibal, of 14,900 tons, had a narrow escape Aug. 20 by scraping the reef off Torquay. Her bottom was somewhat injured and she was taken into Plymouth leaking and will be drydocked for repairs.

On account of the great depth of water and the awkward currents over the sunken submarine C-11, of the British navy, which went down in the North Sea on July 14, it is highly probable that her salvage will be abandoned. So far no headway has been made in the work of raising the vessel.

The new British ocean-going destroyer Crusader the other day covered a measured mile at Sheerness at nearly 35 1/4 knots per hour, and followed this up by doing a six hours' continuous run at an average speed of nearly thirty-five knots per hour. This is believed to be a record for a first official trial.

In the letting of a contract for the construction of a hydrographic ship for coast survey purposes, Canada takes her first step in the formation of a colonial navy, in line with the deliberations of the Imperial Defense Conference just closed in London. The ship will be of twin-screw construction and 273 feet long, and will carry two cutters and two gasoline launches. The British Admiralty has lent to Canada a number of naval officers who shortly will proceed to the Dominion, and advise on the work of organizing the new Canadian navy.

A gun on the British battleship having missed fire, the bluejackets, in order to catch up on the salute, neglected to sponge the gun before firing another charge, and as a result one man was killed. Col. W. Hope, R.N., offers a suggestion that all such "accidents" may be avoided by ordering that salutes shall never be fired with loose bags of powder, but only with metal cartridge cases. That will cost a few shillings, but it will save gallant sailors' lives.

As a result of the submarine competitions held in July the Russian Admiralty has decided to order a submarine of the Holland model. The boat will be built at the Nevsky works under American supervision.

According to the Matin, work is being actively pushed forward at Brest on the battleship Danton, the launch of which was delayed by the vessel's refusing to take the water owing to the insufficient slope and inadequate greasing of the ways. The armor belt, the military masts and the funnels were placed in position in fourteen days, and such progress has been made that it is now hoped that the ship will be put in commission toward the end of 1910, the time originally fixed.

A collision occurred below the Nore, on Aug. 10, between torpedoboat No. 074 and an empty collier. The torpedoboot was cut down below the water's edge on the port bow, the damage extending halfway across the deck. A stoker was knocked down by the force of the impact and slightly injured. The torpedoboot steamed back to Sheerness harbor for repair.

That a kind of naval agreement has been arrived at between England and France is the surmise of a writer in Ueberall in discussing the new French naval program that has been decided upon. The scheme referred to is that which proposes the building of forty-five battleships, twelve scout cruisers, sixty sea-going destroyers, eighty-four coastal destroyers, sixty-four submarines (including sixteen as a reserve), two mining vessels, eight mining search vessels, and two repair ships, beside store and other vessels. However, no beginning of this program has been made, though the battleships should be ready in 1925. Their "life" is to be limited to twenty-five years, that of the scout cruisers to twenty years, and that of the destroyers to seventeen years. The Naval General Staff proposed an alternative program, including thirty-eight battleships and fourteen armored cruisers.

The vigilance with which the progress of Germany in a naval way is watched in England is shown in the interest taken in the method by which the Germans have improved upon the English plan of using steam trawlers for the purpose of destroying hostile mine fields by the process known as "sweeping." The Germans have fitted their trawlers with wireless telegraphy, so that while performing their every-day functions as commercial units in the North Sea, they will be able to act as the eyes and ears of the German admiralty. The demand has been made in England that fishing vessels which are used in the government service be similarly equipped with wireless.

In the second volume of his "Short History of the Royal Navy," the British author, Hannay, concludes with this dissertation on the Command of the Sea: "Great navies are forming now, which have thoroughly learned all we have taught. We must not rely on possessing the same superiority we had in the eighteenth century without strenuous effort. And we must not forget what that superiority was. It did not lie in numbers nor in armament, nor in methods of attack, however valuable these elements of strength may be. It lay in that skill of the man who handled the weapons, in that loyalty to the service, in that readiness of resource, promptitude to decide, and firmness to act, without which numbers, arms and ingenious tactics are of no avail."

In the building of submarines, Germany took no appreciable part until she could profit by the mistakes and experiences of other nations. But this year \$2,500,000 is available for building and experimentation in this class of vessels, as against \$1,750,000 last year, while for the future a yearly apportionment of \$3,750,000 is assured.

Recently, in discussing the question of imperial defense, Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said that Newfoundland is prepared to sustain in the future, as in the past, its reputation for not alone being England's oldest, but also England's most loyal colony. For the past ten years the fishermen of Newfoundland have taxed themselves annually to maintain the Royal Naval Reserve, of whom there are at present 1,000 trained men in Newfoundland, ready at twenty-four hours' notice to go on board the British Dreadnoughts, and this work will go on until ultimately there will be a large Naval Reserve Force in Newfoundland. Independent of this Naval Reserve, there would be no

difficulty to-morrow in obtaining crews for twenty battleships from the fishermen of Newfoundland, all of whom are trained seamen, who would adapt themselves to their surroundings and the requirements of a battleship.

Germany has a torpedo engineer corps in her navy which has just celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. The corps is composed of two torpedo-general-staff engineers, six torpedo-staff engineers, ten torpedo-chief engineers, and fifteen torpedo-engineers.

Speaking of the development of the physique of the British sailors under the Swedish physical culture system, the Hampshire Telegraph and Naval Chronicle, of Portsmouth, England, says: "The old fleetmen were as nimble as monkeys aloft, and splendid resourceful fellows for their job in that day. The fleetmen of to-day have their muscles developed by other means than running aloft, but they, also, are fitted for the work of a man-o'-war today. The old sailor could give a modern sailor a start of halfway up the main rigging of a square-rigged ship and then reach the cross-trees before him; but the modern man could give the old man as great a start at the 'loading teacher' and beat him as easily. Each generation has been fitted by the naval system for the naval work of the day. This process is still going on, and will continue, and the Swedish system of physical exercises and free gymnastics is eminently fitted to develop a man for the naval work of to-day and the future."

Probably no one will ever be able to tell the extent of the panic on the ships of the ill-fated Russian fleet that was defeated by Admiral Togo in the battle of Tsushima, but one can get glimpses of it in the books that appear now and then from the pens of Russian officers who took part in that destruction of Russia's navy. Among the latest of these books is one entitled "The Reckoning," by Commander Semenoff, of the Russian navy, who some time ago published a volume on the battle of Tsushima. Fifty per cent. of the sailors on the fleet were peasants, dressed up as bluejackets, he tells us. What an impossible task to retain order among men taken straight from the farm and put on board ships of war! The combination of the risks of war and the peril of drowning was enough to bring consternation to those ignorant men brought from the quiet of an interior farm, to whom even the motion of a boat was strange. When Admiral Makarov, whom of all the high officers the men alone loved and would have followed anywhere, went down with his flagship, Petropavlovsk, an extraordinary panic ensued. "The formation was lost; the whole squadron got mixed," says Semenoff. "Suddenly guns went off everywhere; here and there ships were struck by shell; projectiles whistled over our heads and splinters struck the ship's side. Our ships now commenced an irregular fire. I ran along the batteries, crying, 'Officers, please not to allow any firing. Drive the men away from the guns.' Spoken words had no effect on the gun-layers. They did not budge from their guns and fired shell after shell aimlessly at an invisible enemy. We had to use force. It is wonderful how brute physical force can bring men to their senses when they have lost their heads from the terror of imminent death."

CADET AND MIDDY PATTER.

Major B. W. Atkinson, in an article on cadet and middy patter in the Sunday Magazine, says:

"A military cadet who has failed to pass his examinations is 'found'; while his brother at the Naval Academy is 'bilged,' a term that smacks of the sea, for a vessel bilged is pretty worthless to the Navy." A naval cadet when he studies hard 'gouges'; but a 'gouger' transferred to West Point would become 'bonoid,' because to study there is to 'bone.' The natty cadet on the Hudson who talks 'idle nothings' into the ear of the sweet girl visitor is a 'spooner'; while he who lives on the Severn is a 'fusser.' It would be hard to tell which cadet can 'spoon' or 'fuss' the harder or pour into the ear of the willing 'fem' more words of undying devotion and slavery. In this game the two corps will probably always play 'tie game,' and not seesaw as they do from year to year in the game where only men engage, football. The gray-coated cadet 'rags' when he makes a good recitation; but the cadet in blue makes a 'bat'; and conversely a 'fess' and a 'bust.' To curry favor with the powers that be at the Military Academy is to 'bootlick'; while he who does likewise at Annapolis 'greases.'

"A middy who goes beyond certain limits without leave 'franches'; the Army cadet 'runs it.' What is called Irish stew in civil life becomes 'hash' at the sailors' school and 'slum' at the soldiers'. An Annapolis cadet gets 'D's' for violations of regulations; but the West Pointer gets 'skinned.' Each will tell you his is the worse, and he who is caught in the act is 'hived' at West Point and 'ragged' at Annapolis. The latter term at the Military Academy means to make a fine showing, i.e., 'ragged out on examination.' A joke is a joke to the middy; but it is a 'grind' to the would-be second lieutenant. A term that sounds as if it should belong to the naval slang is found in the Army list; that is 'poop deck.' The office of the 'O.C.' overlooks the area of barracks where many formations of the corps take place. Opening out from this office is a small balcony. When the formations are to take place, the 'O.C.' takes station on this 'poop deck' to report any violations of regulations he may see committed. Consequently, the 'poop deck' is not looked upon with favored eyes by the corps. The Army cadet who attends Y.M.C.A. meetings is termed a 'hell dodger.'"

THE SUN AS A MECHANICAL MOTOR.

In his speech at the opening of the seventy-ninth annual convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Winnipeg, Canada, Aug. 25, Sir Joseph J. Thomson said he had not the slightest doubt that engineers would ultimately succeed in utilizing the heat of the sun directly for power, "and when coal is exhausted and our water power inadequate," he declared, "it may be that this is the source from which we shall derive the energy necessary for the world's work."

Nearly forty years ago, when Joseph John Thomson was still unknown to fame, John Ericsson said:

"Those regions of the earth which suffer from an excess of solar heat will ultimately derive benefits resulting from an unlimited command of motive power, which will to a great extent compensate for disadvantages hitherto supposed not to be counterbalanced by any good."

"There is a rainless region extending from the northwest coast of Africa to Mongolia, nine thousand miles in length and nearly one thousand miles wide. Besides the North African deserts, this region includes the southern coast of the Mediterranean east of the Gulf of Cabes, Upper Egypt, the eastern and part of the

western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greater part of Persia, the extreme western part of China, Thibet, and, lastly, Mongolia. In the western hemisphere, Lower California, the tableland of Mexico and Guatemala and the west coast of South America, for a distance of more than two thousand miles, suffer from continuous intense radiant heat."

"We learn that 22,300,000 solar engines, each of 100 horsepower, could be kept in constant operation, nine hours a day, by utilizing only that heat which is now wasted on the assumed small fraction of land extending along some of the water fronts of the sunburnt regions of the earth. Due consideration cannot fail to convince us that the rapid exhaustion of the European coalfields will soon cause great changes with reference to international relations, in favor of those countries which are in possession of continuous sun power. Upper Egypt, for instance, will, in the course of a few centuries, derive signal advantage and attain a high political position on account of her perpetual sunshine and the consequent command of unlimited motive power. The time will come when Europe must stop her mills for want of coal. Upper Egypt, then, with her never-ceasing sun power, will invite the European manufacturer to remove his machinery and erect his mills on the firm ground along the sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile, where an amount of motive power may be obtained many times more than that now employed by all the manufacturers of Europe."

Ericsson showed his faith by his works and gave to the world, free from patent charges, a solar engine which he had developed at the expense of many years of work and a large expenditure in money. A full account of Ericsson's experiments in solar heat, with illustrations of the mechanisms designed by him, will be found in the "Life of John Ericsson," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE VETERAN HAD HIM.

"Were you ever in prison?" demanded the prosecuting attorney insinuatingly.

"Yes, sir," admitted the gray-headed witness for the defense.

"Aha! I thought so. And what for, may I ask?"

"Assault with intent to kill."

"And how long were you in prison?"

"Until I escaped, sir."

The prosecutor turned triumphantly to the gentlemen of the jury.

"So, gentlemen," he said, "we have here, as the chief witness for the defense, an ex-convict and fugitive from justice, by his own confession!"

He turned again to the witness. "When and where were you in prison, sir?" he sneered.

The old man straightened up and spoke in a strong, clear voice:

"I was captured, sir, at the battle of Fort Harris on Sept. 29, 1864, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond. I effected my escape while being transferred to Salisbury, N.C. As to—"

But that was already more than the prosecutor wanted to know.—Everybody's Magazine.

In a garrison town a wife of a civilian addressed a colonel's wife: "Any news of your sister?" "Oh, haven't you heard? Such a sad thing—she's married a civilian; but she's been so brave about it."—Military Mail.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.: Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment. Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Bureau of Navigation. Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance. Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering. Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair. Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts. Surg. Gen. Preasley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy, later than those given in the complete table published on pages 1496-8.

Rainbow, sailed Aug. 24 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I.

Celtic, arrived Aug. 24 at the navy yard, New York.

Tacoma, sailed Aug. 24 from Colon, Panama, for Bluefield, Nicaragua.

North Carolina, Montana and New York, arrived Aug. 24 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply, sailed Aug. 23 from Honolulu for Guam.

Yorktown, arrived Aug. 24 at Grays Harbor, Wash.

Olympia, Chicago, Hartford and Tonopah, arrived Aug. 25 at Solomon Islands, Md.

Paducah, arrived Aug. 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Vicksburg, arrived Aug. 25 at Panama.

Brutus, arrived Aug. 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Olympia, Chicago, Hartford and Tonopah, arrived at Annapolis Aug. 26.

Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, sailed from Newport for Gardiners Bay Aug. 26.

Lebanon, arrived at Norfolk Aug. 27.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Cooke orders, Aug. 2, modified; detached California, to charge naval magazine, St. Julians Creek, Va.

P.A. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, unexpired sick leave revoked; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Sept. 3.

Ast. Surg. W. S. Kuder detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Sept. 3; to examination for promotion, Washington.

Ast. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached Naval Academy and Tonopah; to Vestal.

Btsn. A. Stuart to naval training station, Newport; Gun U. G. Chipman detached naval magazine, Mare Island; to South Dakota.

Gun. A. Anderson detached South Dakota; to naval magazine, Mare Island.

William C. Wood appointed paymaster's clerk, Missouri.

AUG. 26.—Capt. H. T. Mayo detached duty naval secretary Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C.; to duty commanding California.

Capt. V. L. Cottman detached duty commanding California; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as captain of yard.

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Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated. Humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison orders of July 23, 1909, detaching duty Pennsylvania and to home, revoked. Detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis commissioned a lieutenant commander from May 27, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Jessop commissioned a lieutenant commander from June 18, 1909.

Lieut. J. D. Wainwright detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1909; to duty with Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Virginia, as aid.

Ensign L. L. Canaga relieved duty as aid to commander Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty on Virginia.

Ensign O. C. F. Dodge, retired, transferred to retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 14, 1909.

Surg. A. E. Peck detached duty Marine Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.; to duty Marine Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Surg. J. A. Murphy detached duty Olympia, Aug. 27, 1909; to duty Marine Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty Rhode Island; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.

P.A. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached duty Naval Hospital, Sitka, Alaska; to duty Independence.

P.A. Surg. J. M. Brister detached duty Independence; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair to duty in command Naval Hospital, Sitka, Alaska.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Sterne detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.; to duty Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Thomas detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb.; to duty Rhode Island.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Steadman discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; sick leave six weeks.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Reed detached duty Marine Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to examination for promotion and wait orders.

Chief Carp. F. A. Itrich, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 14, 1909.

Carp. J. L. Jones appointed a carpenter in the Navy from April 19, 1907.

Pharm. J. T. Oursler detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Paymr. Clerk F. D. Foley appointed paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty South Dakota.

AUG. 21.—Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 3, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raby discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; sick leave two months.

Midshipman A. W. Rieger orders of Aug. 10, 1909, revoked. Detached duty Maine; to duty Eagle.

Midshipman G. E. Brandt detached duty Eagle; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman P. F. Hambelot to duty New Hampshire.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. A. Bloodom to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Carp. F. A. Itrich, retired, discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

AUG. 23.—Capt. E. E. Wright to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as captain of the yard.

Ensign H. J. French detached duty Maryland; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman H. Gibson to duty Idaho.

Midshipman R. S. Fay to duty New York.

Midshipman G. K. Calhoun discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; to treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached duty Hartford, Aug. 29, 1909; leave one month.

Chief Mach. C. R. Johnson detached duty connection Michigan, works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Mach. F. R. Barker detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. W. D. Snyder discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Tennessee.

AUG. 24.—Comdr. J. M. Orchard to duty commanding West Virginia.

Comdr. G. R. Salisbury detached duty commandant naval station, Culebra, P.R., and commanding Alliance; to duty connection Vestal, and commanding when commissioned.

Comdr. G. H. Burrage and Comdr. E. H. Durell commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1909.

Comdr. C. H. Hayes commissioned a commander in the Navy from June 24, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Brand detached duty Hancock, Sept. 1, 1909; to duty as commandant naval station, Culebra, P.R., and commanding Alliance.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Littlefield commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from June 16, 1909.

Lieut. Pope Washington to duty Hancock, Sept. 1, 1909, as executive officer.

Lieut. W. C. Asserson detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty connection Vestal, and as executive and navigating officer when commissioned.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Johnson to duty naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Paymr. L. W. L. Jennings detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to temporary duty par officer Missouri.

Chief Blan. James Laven detached duty Chicago; to duty Reina Mercedes, naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Btsn. G. G. Robertson detached duty Reina Mercedes; to duty connection Vestal, and duty when commissioned.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Wood appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Missouri, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk C. W. Loomis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty Constellation.

Paymr. Clerk E. F. Delaney appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.

AUG. 25.—Lieut. D. Lyons detached duty Des Moines; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. C. E. Courtney to duty Nebraska.

P.A. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves discharged Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; sick leave one month.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins detached duty Chicago; to home and leave one month.

Mach. A. C. Byrne detached duty Hartford, Aug. 27, 1909; to duty Allianc and naval station, Culebra, P.R.

Sailmaker G. T. Douglass, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1909; to home.

Mate P. Mahoney detached duty Southery and Topeka, navy

yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mate W. Hurley detached duty Hancock; to duty Southery and Topeka, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

AUG. 26.—See previous page.

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS NO. 5.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 10, 1909.

The following changes in the "Regulations for the Government of the Navy, 1909," having been approved by the President, are hereby ordered to be made immediately upon receipt of this order.

W. P. POTTER, Acting Secretary.

Article 76.—Renumber paragraph (2) as (3) and insert as paragraph (2); (2) An officer, not a flag officer, duly appointed to the command of a division and not in command of a ship, shall display the absence lights of a rear admiral.

Article 111.—Insert as (e) after (b) of paragraph (1) the following: (e) A division commander not in command of a ship: _____ division" (giving the number of his division). Relettering the remaining subparagraphs of paragraph 1.

Article 154.—Strike out the present article and substitute the following: (1) An officer, not a flag officer, duly appointed to the command of a division and not in command of a ship, shall carry the division pennant at all times at the mast head, and in the bow of a boat in which he is embarked officially. (2) An officer in command of a ship and temporarily designated to command a division shall not carry the division pennant at the mast head, nor in the bow of a boat, when separated from the fleet, squadron or station to which he belongs.

Article 227.—Add the following paragraph: (3) No officer or other person under the Navy Department shall solicit subscriptions for the purpose of making a gift to a member of the immediate family of an officer of the naval Service.

Article 535.—In the first and second lines, strike out the words "and monthly money lists." In the fourth line change "these respects" to "this respect."

Article 558.—In the fourth line of paragraph (1), strike out the words "when not impracticable." In paragraph (2), after the word "ship" in the third line, change the comma to a period and strike out the remainder of the sentence.

Article 601.—In paragraph (3) strike out the words "and with the preparation of the monthly money lists." In the last line of the third paragraph change "these respects" to "this respect."

Article 609.—Modify paragraph (2) to read as follows:

(2) All articles of china or glass, broken, chipped, cracked or otherwise rendered unfit for reissue, may be replaced by requisition, to be filled by the Bureau of Equipment, after approval of survey in accordance with Article 1260. Omit paragraph (3).

Modify paragraph (4) to read as follows: (4) Mess gear for each man of the complement of the ship will be furnished by the Bureau of Equipment, and shall be subject to survey on board ship. All articles of this individual mess gear broken, chipped, cracked, lost, or otherwise rendered unfit for issue, may be replaced upon requisition after approval of survey in accordance with Article 1260. Modify paragraph (5) to read as follows: (5) The equipment officer shall make an inventory each quarter of the individual mess outfits, and he shall be responsible for the keeping of all the outfits up to their full allowance. He shall submit at the end of each quarter statement, which shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Equipment, showing the number and value of the articles surveyed and condemned under the separate headings of table linen, glass, crockery and plated ware, for each officers' mess, chief petty officers' mess and general mess; also, the average number of officers or enlisted men in each of these messes for the quarter, and the total cost per officer or man for the quarter.

Article 615.—In paragraph (1) strike out the words "exclusive of any detailed for engineering duties," and change the comma after the word "officers" in the third line to a period.

Article 638.—For the present Article substitute the following: (3) He shall not absent himself from the ship except as provided for in Article 1532, paragraph 1.

Article 639.—Change paragraph (4) to read as follows: (4) He shall not absent himself from the ship except as provided for in Article 1532, paragraph 1.

Article 771.—In paragraph (2), sixth line, after the word "stated," change period to semicolon and insert the following: "(f) offenses committed and punishments adjudged." In paragraph (3), after the word "re-enlistment" in the fourth line, change semicolon to period, and strike out the remainder of the sentence.

Article 866.—In this article, as amended by Changes in Navy Regulations No. 3, strike out the words "and the water report" in the second line.

Article 885.—Number the present paragraph "(1)" and add the following new paragraphs: (2) He shall not absent himself from the ship except as provided for in Article 1532, paragraph 1. (3) When acting as executive officer during the temporary absence or disability of the latter, he shall endeavor to have the work of the ship carried on in all respects as it would be if the executive officer were on duty.

Article 897.—Add the following paragraph: (17) In vessels having turbine engines, the casings shall be lifted and the rotors examined at least once a year. A report will be made on the general condition of the turbines, as disclosed by this examination, which report will also state the date of the preceding examination.

Article 933.—In paragraph (3), third line, strike out the words "and tugs." Amend paragraph (6) to read as follows: (6) The hulls of all iron and steel receiving ships shall be painted white; the hulls of wooden receiving ships shall be painted black; the hulls of tugs and yard craft shall be painted black, or as may be authorized by the Department.

Add to paragraph (8) the following: Bow and stern ornaments, where fitted, ship's names, and trucks and balls for flagstaffs shall be painted in color and gilt according to established usage. Guns which are blued shall remain as furnished; all others shall be black lacquered.

Article 967.—Amend paragraph (2) to read as follows: (2) These reports shall be prepared in duplicate and forwarded by the captain to the Bureau of Navigation, one copy to be filed in that bureau and the other forwarded to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Add the following paragraph: (3) A complete copy of the medical record of each midshipman who is a candidate for promotion, including the report referred to in paragraph (1) and (2), shall be forwarded by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to the board of medical officers convened for the physical examination of midshipmen preliminary to promotion.

Article 1057.—At end of paragraph (2) change "1555, R. S." to "1556, R. S."

Article 1208.—Strike out all of paragraph (7) and renumber following paragraphs of this Article.

Article 1218.—In paragraph (8), as amended by Changes in Navy Regulations No. 3, strike out the sentence: "He shall forward monthly, on the prescribed form, to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, a statement of the water received and expended."

Article 1262.—Strike out subparagraph (b) in paragraph (2).

Article 1386.—Substitute for the present paragraph (1) the following: (1) Money lists, in duplicate, with the men's names arranged consecutively in the order of their pay numbers, shall be prepared by the pay officer on the 25th of each month. These lists shall show the amount (nearest dollar) which will be due and payable to each man on the 25th of the month, the amounts required to be kept to the credit of each man (Article 839) having been previously deducted. The original of this money list shall be submitted to the commanding officer for approval, after which a copy shall be posted on the ship's bulletin board. In paragraph (2) strike out the words "monthly or" in the second line.

Article 1387.—In the last line of paragraph (1), change the comma to a period and strike out the words "and initiated by the officer witnessing the payment."

Article 1499.—Add the following paragraph: (16) All reports covering matters of interest to other executive departments, including all reports on diplomatic subjects, shall be forwarded to the Department in duplicate, the copy being for transmission to the executive department concerned.

Article 1500.—At the end of paragraph (8), change the words in parenthesis to read: (Arts. 924, par. 3, and 1525, par. 2.)

Article 1510.—Insert as paragraph (1) the following, and renumber the present paragraphs: (1) The squadron being a unit in only a tactical sense, division commanders will communicate directly with the Commander-in-Chief in all matters that pertain to administration, except that nothing herein shall be held to conflict with the duties of the senior officer present.

Article 1525.—Add to paragraph (2) the following: The term "within the limits of a navy yard or station" employed above shall be construed for this purpose to mean within flag signal distance of the yard or station. Where outside of such flag signal distance, the senior officer afloat within flag signal distance shall send the telegrams referred to above.

Article 1532.—For paragraph (1) substitute the following: (1) In vessels of the first rate to which an ordnance officer is attached, one of the three senior line officers junior to the executive officer shall always be on board and ready for duty. In vessels of the first rate to which no ordnance officer is attached, one of the three senior line officers junior to the captain shall always be on board and ready for duty. In other vessels the executive officer and the officer who succeeds him in his absence (Art. 558, par. 2) shall not be out of the ship at the same time, except on duty, or, under special circumstances, by the captain's previous permission.

Article 1738.—In Changes in Regulations No. 4, the words "Amend paragraph 3 to read" should be "Amend paragraph 2 to read, etc."

NAVY DEATHS.

Charles Barton, ordinary seaman, died July 30, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash. Everett Bushby, private, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 10, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal. Warren Baxter Horrell, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 12, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Chicago.

George Hubry, coal passer, died July 29, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Maryland.

Daniel Sullivan Mahony, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, died Aug. 10, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Eugene Nichols Wilbert, coal passer, died Aug. 9, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Fred A. Bruger, 1st sergeant, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 12, 1909, while a patient at the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Percy Hampton, private, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 8, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Gustaf Holm, chief water tender, died Aug. 16, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Florence McCarthy, sergeant, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 14, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Luther Nichols, warrant officers' cook, died Aug. 14, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Henry John Rudolph, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 3, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Harvey Sickmiller, seaman, died Aug. 13, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Triton, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—Capt. C. B. Taylor appointed judge advocate of G.C.M., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. A. M. Summer appointed a member of the G.C.M., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. J. H. A. Day upon expiration of his leave, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to command marine detachment of U.S.S. New Jersey.

Capt. W. E. Smith detached U.S.S. New Jersey upon reporting of his relief; to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Major L. H. Moses upon expiration of his leave, detached headquarters, U.S.M.C.; to recruit duty, New York, N.Y., relieving Capt. W. H. Clifford.

AUG. 19.—Col. L. W. T. Waller granted leave for thirty days from and including Sept. 1, 1909, with permission to leave the United States.

Capt. B. W. Sibley detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Mare Island, Cal., to report to commandant as officer detailed to command detachment of marines to sail for the Philippines on Army transport of Sept. 7, 1909.

AUG. 23.—Capt. H. W. Carpenter authorized delay of six days in reporting in obedience to orders of Aug. 21, 1909.

Major W. G. Powell, A. P.M., granted extension of leave to include Sept. 10, 1909.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates granted leave for one month from and including Aug. 24, 1909.

AUG. 24.—Capt. B. W. Sibley detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 6, 1909; take charge of detachment of marines, proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty.

Capt. J. T. Botsford detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, 1909; to Philadelphia, Pa., to command marine detachment of U.S.S. Michigan, to be assembled at the marine barracks, navy yard, there.

Capt. W. H. Clifford detached recruiting duty, New York, N.Y., upon reporting of his relief; to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. E. Smith granted leave to include Sept. 30, 1909, to take effect on day after he reports at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 19.—Capt. H. B. West granted ten days' extension of leave.

AUG. 23.—First Lieut. F. C. Billard granted fifteen days' leave from Aug. 25, 1909.

Capt. F. G. Dodge and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager constituted a board to inspect steamer McAdam for Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

First Lieut. J. F. Hottel and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David constituted a board to inspect barge Chipman for Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

AUG. 24.—First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds and 3d Lieuts. J. P. Gray, P. H. Harrison and William Williams given notice of examination for promotion in the near future.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. C. S. Cochran ordered to command Seminole temporarily.

AUG. 25.—First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat ordered to Androsoggin for temporary duty.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Urban Harvey ordered to report to chairman of medical board at Galveston, Tex., on Aug. 31, 1909, for medical survey.

News is brought by the U.S. revenue cutter *Tahoma*, which reached Puget Sound Aug. 24, after steaming around the world from Baltimore, that a party of ethnologists, headed by Dr. Waldemar Yochelson, a noted Russian explorer, was enroute at the island of Attu, in the Aleutian Archipelago, and that the expedition has discovered relics and skeletons that would establish the character of the population of North-western North America during prehistoric ages. In a statement to Captain Quinan, of the *Tahoma*, Dr. Yochelson told of differences from the present civilization which the relics disclosed. They would lead to the belief that thousands of years ago the highest type of humanity in the New World existed in the north, he said. The search of the Yochelson party is directed by the Royal Russian Geographical Society, and will be continued several years before a formal report is made in St. Petersburg. The report is also brought that the Bogoslov Islands, in Bering Sea, the field of numerous changes through volcanic eruptions, are now undergoing further marked configurations.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
AROMA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Alaska cruise.
CALIFORNIA—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Uebeloth. New York, N.Y.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTWELL—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reimburg. On practice.

MULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Capt. C. S. Cochran. New York.
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On Alaska cruise.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landry. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. O. Cantwell. At Newport News, Va.
PAMILICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.
PERRY—Capt. F. J. Hause. On Alaska cruise.
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.
SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. En route to Pacific coast.
ENOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Nah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNISIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell. At Galveston, Texas.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerk. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Savannah, Ga.

FORT REVERE.

Fort Revere, Mass., Aug. 25, 1909.

At Fort Banks Mrs. Patterson has returned from her trip to Maine. Mrs. Gearhart spent a few days in Malden last week. Lieutenant G. M. Morrow, and his brother left early Friday morning for West Point, where Lieutenant Morrow is detailed as tactical officer. They are making the trip in Lieutenant Morrow's touring car. Mrs. Ross, mother of Lieutenant Geoffrey Bartlett, arrived Tuesday at Fort Banks, to visit her son.

Col. R. H. Patterson is compiling his report of the maneuvers, and feels well pleased with the manner in which the harbor forts conducted the defense. A more vigorous attack on the part of the hostile ships would have been appreciated.

At Fort Strong Dr. and Mrs. Tenney, with the children, are visiting in New Hampshire. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Straub, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Otto, took dinner at the Pemberton Inn and remained for the dance, going home on the late boat. The harbor band arrived Monday for a week's stay at the post. On Tuesday, the ladies of Fort Strong took a ride from Hull to Beechwood, through the beautiful summer resorts of the south shore. Lunch was served at Jordan Farm.

At Fort Warren Lieut. J. A. Brice, of the last graduating class, has arrived and reported for duty. He is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and small son have returned to their home in Winchester. Miss Ethel and Mr. Terry Allen attended a house party in Quincy last week. Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger are in New York at the home of the doctor's father, who is very ill. Misses Ethel Allen and Mary Allen left Friday to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Terry, at Grafton. Terry Allen was at Grafton for a few days only. The Fort McKinley baseball team is playing the Fort Warren team to-day.

At Fort Andrews Mrs. Lomax gave a delicious luncheon, followed by bridge, on Thursday afternoon. The guest of honor was Mrs. Otto; others present were Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Stevens. The prizes were won by Mrs. Otto and Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Harris gave a beautifully planned luncheon on Thursday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Dwyer. The other guests were Mrs. Forse, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Patterson, Miss Dyer, Miss Marie Long and Miss Harris. The color scheme was white and gold, the rooms being decorated with French marigolds and asters. Miss Harris left Tuesday for her home in Texas, after a month's visit at Fort Andrews.

At Fort Revere during the last week Lieut. and Mrs. Clark had as visitors Mr. Arthur Clark, Mr. Vernon Warfield, Captain Kerrick and Miss Alberta Clark. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Long gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Otto. Luncheon was served on small tables on the porch. Those present were Mrs. Otto, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McManus, Miss Kessler, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Geoffrey, Miss Finn, Miss Wiggins, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Forse, Mrs. Adna Clarke, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Dyer, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Ostertag, Miss Rogers, Miss Welte and Miss Marie Long. The prizes were won by Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Patterson, Miss Finn and Mrs. Stevens. Lieutenant Clark slipped and broke his left elbow, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Pitti and their two sons left for Bretton Woods Saturday, accompanied as far as Gloucester, by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Thomas Clark.

Pvt. H. C. Rose, 83d Company, had an attack of heart trouble while walking post and was taken to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday. He was catcher on the post baseball team. Services were held in the Hull Village Church Saturday.

Mrs. Stockton, wife of Lieut. Edward A. Stockton, of Fort Dupont, is a guest at Hotel Pemberton. Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy have left for Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brown, of Fort Morgan, are spending their leave at York Beach, Me.

From an Artillery standpoint the exercises just ended caused considerable disappointment. At all forts there had been elaborate preparations for repulse of an attack by sea, by land,

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and by combined sea and land forces. For some reason the victorious Reds stopped at about fifteen miles from the south shore fort. The commanding officer of the hostile ships seemed to be anxious to gain a minor advantage by attacking the outlying range stations, rather than risk repulse from the harbor guns. At the north shore the landing parties were twice beaten off, and on the lone attempt to land on the south shore the four boats sent in encountered a strongly entrenched body of supports, the 81st and 86th Cos., C.A.C., with two three-inch guns and two machine guns. In addition the harbor guns were laid on the landing place, and had it been actual war conditions not a man would have been able to return to the ships. After lying off shore for some time the boats returned without firing a shot or landing any men.

One thing was demonstrated beyond a doubt, and that was the natural conditions of tortuous channels, rocky shores and hidden reefs formed the greatest possible safeguard for the harbor, except in calm weather, and in the bright light of day. It is not believed that any naval force would risk its ships in night attack, except under the most urgent necessity.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 24, 1909.

An extra liberty, and therefore a coveted privilege, has been given the 3d Company of the fourth class as a reward for excellence in athletics at the recent field and track meet. The 3d Company are now granted liberty out in town on Wednesday afternoons until the opening of the academic year in October, and enjoyed this privilege for the first time last week. A new order has recently gone into effect whereby every midshipman of the fourth class who passes through the gate at his Saturday or Wednesday liberty is obliged to "sign the book" upon leaving the grounds and upon his return thereto. This imposes additional work on the midshipman on duty at the gate, but is considered for the betterment of discipline.

Midshipman Price, '09, is busy teaching the Navy yell and songs to the plebes. Every evening when there are not "gym" drills the fourth class midshipmen assemble in Recreation Hall and are instructed to be rooters for next year's Navy games.

Another midshipman has been admitted to the fourth class, bringing the total membership to within one of two hundred. The new midshipman is T. A. Craven, a member of the famous naval family of that name.

Word was received by telegraph on Monday that the ships of Commander Gove's summer practice squadron had left New London on that day. The ships will not stop at Hampton Roads, Va., as originally scheduled, but will go to Solomon's Island and stop there instead. The arrival at Annapolis, however, will not be changed, and the ships will reach the Academy, as previously scheduled, Aug. 27.

With the opening of the academic year Lieut. W. H. Faust will head the department of discipline, relieving Comdr. T. G. Dewey. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvel has relieved Comdr. W. C. P. Muir as head of the department of navigation. This is the most important change in the officers attached to the Academy since the academic year closed.

The Government tug Standish will sail Wednesday for the Virginia Capes, where she will meet the ships of the practice squadron to bring to Annapolis the midshipmen who are going out for the football team, and who will, therefore, go on leave early.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Comdr. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., former commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, has been visiting in Seattle. She will soon leave for her home here. Captain Benson will sail on Aug. 28 for the Philippines.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 24, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardner entertained at dinner Tuesday night for Gen. and Mrs. Morton and Major Devore. Before the dinner the guests enjoyed a battalion parade, under command of Captain Bennett, and later a program concert by the regimental band. Lieut. S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., formerly stationed here, was a visitor at the post last week. Major W. H. Johnston returned Friday morning from a short trip to Fort Leavenworth, where he served as a member of the Infantry examining board. Chaplain and Miss Hillman entertained with a one o'clock dinner last Thursday, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, 2d Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis. Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Lieutenant White and Nulsen, were interested spectators at the tournament of the Western Tennis Association at the Field Club last week.

Lieut. R. J. West, in charge of baseball matters, took the post team to Nebraska City Monday, where a tie game, 5 to 5, was played with the Nebraska City's, one of the strongest amateur teams in the state. The post team was accompanied by the band and a large crowd of rooters, who returned on a special train.

Captain Guyer, regimental commissary, has been designated as chief commissary of the troops in camp, during the Des Moines military tournament next week. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were hosts at a prettily appointed dinner Friday night, their guests being Lieutenant Nulsen, Mesdames Guyer and Blain and Messrs. Cotter and Capon, of Omaha. Major D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster, has gone to Fort D. A. Russell to look after the railroad terminals and siding at that post. Capt. and Mrs. Gordan and Miss Colt were among the guests at an informal picnic supper at the Omaha Rod and Gun Club last Wednesday evening. Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., a witness before the G.C.M., in session at this post, is a guest of Lieutenant Nulsen. They were classmates at West Point.

Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis dined with Capt. and Mrs. Dalton Saturday night. Mrs. J. C. Cowin, wife of General Cowin, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Will Cowin at Fort Robinson, is expected to return early in September. Captain Cowin is now at Camp Perry, O. Mrs. W. H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston were the Army guests at an attractive luncheon, given by Miss Enid Valentine at the Field Club last Tuesday. Covers were laid for six. Lieut. D. E. Shean is acting as assistant counsel in the trial of Corp. Liske R. Crabtree, 2d Cav., charged with the murder of Capt. Raymond, 2d Cav., at Fort Des Moines, June 13, 1909. Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Brown were guests of Mr. Ward Palmer at dinner at the Happy Hollow Club Saturday night. Capt. and Mrs. Hornbrook and Capt. Wilder, of the Pay Department, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins Tuesday night.

The 16th Infantry ball team went to Springfield, Neb., last Thursday, playing an exceptionally fine game with the strong home team, being defeated by a score of 6 to 3.

Mrs. R. W. Kingman, sister of Mrs. W. C. Bennett, leaves Thursday for her station at Fort L. H. Roots, Ark., after a

month's visit here. Major W. H. Johnston, detailed as an adjutant general to succeed Major Lassiter, leaves here about Sept. 4 for Denver, to assume his duties as Adjutant General of the Department of Colorado. This vacancy brings either Capt. Croxton, 28th Inf., or Captain Lewis, 20th Inf., to this regiment as major.

The baseball team of Co. M defeated that of Co. E by the overwhelming score of 12 to 0, on the post diamond last Friday afternoon. The ball game last Wednesday afternoon between the post team and the strong Fort Omaha team created the greatest enthusiasm of the season. The Fort Omaha team was met at the car line by the band and escorted to the ball grounds, the bands remaining in attendance during the entire game. The grandstand was filled with officers and ladies of the garrison and Fort Omaha, besides many from the city. The bleachers were overflowing with an enthusiastic crowd of rooters that extended into the outfield, from which several automobile parties witnessed the game. Those noticed in the grandstand included Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Miss Colt, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton, Lieutenant Ware and Haskell, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Miss Haldeman, Captain Bundel, Lieutenant Smith, James, McCune and Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieutenant Michaelis, Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Ware. The game resulted in a victory for the Fort Omaha team.

Lieut. G. H. McLellan, Med. Corps, stationed here, goes to Fort Des Moines for field duty with the 2d Cavalry, and will leave here about Sept. 15. The officers in attendance at the court-martial here for the trial of Corporal Crabtree on the charge of murder, included Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, Fort Omaha; Lieutenant Colonel Banister, chief surgeon, and Majors Bundy and Blauvelt, from Department Headquarters. Captain Buchan was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennington at luncheon, Monday.

A handicap tennis tourney, in which a majority of the officers of the post are entered, is being held on the courts at the south end of the garrison. Major Clark, Captain Bennett, Lieutenant Morrison and White, appear to be the strongest players. Lieutenant Morrison being the scratch man. A similar tourney for the ladies of the garrison is being arranged. Lieutenant Nulsen and Gordon and Miss Josephine Young, of Omaha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins Sunday night. Colonels Glassford and Banister were entertained at luncheon Monday by Col. and Mrs. Gardner, and Majors the same day. Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West have as their guests the latter's brother, Mr. J. B. Parmer, wife and daughter, of Leavenworth, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were dinner guests of Mr. Thomas Carter at the Field Club Saturday night. Capt. W. E. Vose, Med. Corps., of Fort Des Moines, Ia., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan, M.R.C., during the sessions of the general court-martial.

BASEBALL AT FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 23, 1909.

The baseball on Aug. 18 between the Band and Troop D resulted in a victory for the Band, the score standing 6 to 5 in a game of nine innings. The teams were made up as follows: Band—Pfister, c.; Montgomery, 2b.; Laird, s.s.; Hale, p.; Quinto, c.f. and l.f.; Brown, r.f.; Jewell, 3b.; Schenner, 1b.; Fox, c.f.; Feinblom, c.f. Troop D—Wedge, l.f.; Gardner, r.f.; McLaughlin, s.s.; McJunkin, 1b.; Pugh, 2b.; Hubbard, 3b.; Henderson, c.f.; Bladen, c.f.; Hoswell, c.; Coffing, p.

On Aug. 21 Troop K played Troop C, score 14 to 18 in favor of C. The nines were: Troop K—Eale, s.s.; Jenkins, l.f.; Whelan, M.; McNair, 3b.; Dotson, p.; Jolly, c.f.; Silver, 2b.; Dupre, 1b.; Gippert, r.f.; Jones, c.; Troop C—Karvalet, 1b.; Spencer, r.f.; Weaver, c.; Langer, 3b.; Crow, 2b.; Wendling, l.f.; Short, s.s.; McMahon, c.f.; Loughead, p.

Aug. 22 morning, Troop H vs. Troop A—Score, 8 to 19 in favor of A. The nines: Troop H—Fisher, 1b. and 3b.; Panikan, c. and 2b.; Stecker, 2b. and c.f.; Edsall, s.s.; Keogh, l.f. and c.f.; Manton, c.f. and p.; Badgely, r.f. and 1b.; Lutz, 2b. and l.f.; Dingman, p.; Herman, r.f.; Troop A—Lee, 3b.; Hagan, l.f.; Elder, s.s.; Rowan, s.s.; Fisher, c.f.; Kelly, 1b.; Zimmerman, c.; Bishop, r.f.; Porter, 2b.; Owens, p.

Aug. 22 afternoon, Troop M vs. Troop E—Score, 12 to 8 in favor of M. The nines: Troop M—Broge, 1b.; Novak, r.f.; Madigan, 3b.; Merchant, 2b.; Mojeska, c.f.; Patterson, l.f.; White, l.f.; Peterson, c.; Tingle, s.s. and p.; Wilson, p. and s.s.; Troop E—Culbert, 2b.; Lynas, c.f.; Guertin, c.; Hoek, 1b.; Tyne, l.f.; Hutt, s.s.; Appleton, 3b.; Brusseau, r.f.; Myers, r.f.; Grice, p.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 25, 1909.

Mrs. R. H. Williams, who has, with her little daughter, been spending the past two months at Markham, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, is now visiting her sister in Brooklyn, N.Y. On Thursday Mrs. Barney gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Rorebeck. Major W. R. Smith has had his brother visiting him for the last few days. A delightful bridge party was given by Mrs. John D. Barrette on Saturday morning. Among those present were Mrs. Nicholls and her guest, Miss Nicholls; Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Harrison Hall, and Mrs. Pence. The prizes were won by Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Nicholls.

Capt. John C. Ohnstad, of the advanced class, arrived on Thursday with his family and is living in the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Masteller. Capt. John O. Steger returned on Thursday from the Virginia mountains, where he has been spending his leave, and left again Thursday night for Rochester on an inspection trip. Mrs. Steger will not return till September 1. Capt. R. H. Williams has been detailed to instruct the Coast Artillery forces of Virginia.

On Sunday night, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose entertained at dinner for Miss Marguerite Knox, Miss Stella Dunn, Lieut. S. H. Tighman and Lieutenant Mathews. Among the officers who are here from Washington to witness the target practice on the fleet are Major T. C. Dickson and Capt. J. B. Dillard. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained very informally at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Lush and Mrs. Dillard. Lieut. William W. Rose's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, from Harrisburg, were here for Saturday and Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence entertained at supper on Saturday night for Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad. Capt. W. D. Morrow, of North Carolina, has returned to his home after a two weeks' course of instruction in Artillery.

Capt. and Mrs. Nicholls gave a club supper Saturday night after the dance. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Roberts,

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Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Patten and Lieutenant Pratt. Another club supper was given on the same night by Lieutenant Honeycutt for Col. and Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. and Miss Ridgway and Mr. McHarg. Col. and Mrs. Coffin entertained at dinner on Saturday night for Major and Mrs. Ridgway. Mr. McHarg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who has been down from Washington at the Chamberlin Hotel for a few days, entertained at dinner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Ridgway, Miss Ridgway and Lieutenant Honeycutt. After dinner he took the party on board the lighthouse tender for a fishing trip off the Capes, returning Monday night.

Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy returned Tuesday from a two weeks' visit in Boston Harbor. Col. and Mrs. Coffin returned to Washington Monday night. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Pence gave a charming bridge party. Those present were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Barne, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Nicholls, and Miss Abbot. The prizes were won by Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Ohnstad and Miss Biddle. Lieutenant Pratt and Donahue arrived here last week, relieving Lieutenant Geiger and Jacobs. Miss Marguerite Knox, Miss Stella Dunn, Miss Ann Gifford and Miss Lenore Preston leave to-morrow night for New York.

The new brick captain's quarters inside the fort are completed and are now occupied by Captains Hamilton, Conklin, Nicholls, Galick, Abbot, and Williams.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 24, 1909.

Capt. William H. Brooks, Med. Corps, who has just returned from a European trip, spent a short time last week with Captain Whitside, 15th Cav. Lieut. Victor S. Foster left recently on a short leave, returning to-day.

The "Tackey" party given on the evening of the 19th at the quarters of Doctor Williams was a grand success. Mesdames Hennessy and Tremaine were joint hostesses with Dr. Williams. The supper was served on the tin field kits and the drinkables in quart tin cups. The costumes were wonderful to behold, that of Mrs. Leah being considered the "tackiest," and a prize was given her. Other prizes were won by Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Garrard and Lieutenant Bowman.

Miss Lucy Garrard left on Wednesday to spend a week at Ocean City, Md., with Miss Stevens. Mrs. Smith, who has been in camp with Captain Smith at the rifle range, has returned to the post. Mr. Hammond, brother of Lieut. John S. Hammond, F.A., has been his guest for a few days. Mrs. Hammond and small son have returned from a long visit to her mother in Chicago.

Lieut. W. L. Moore, 15th Cav., made a flying trip to Gettysburg, Pa., as witness before a civil court.

The children of the garrison, chaperoned by Major and Mrs. Treat and Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, had a delightful picnic about three miles from the post.

FORT CONSTITUTION.

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N.H.

Aug. 24, 1909.

A very interesting event took place this week when the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick was christened, on the afternoon of Aug. 23. The ceremony took place in Lieutenant Wildrick's quarters, there being no chapel on the post. Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, who married Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick on Governors Island, performed the christening ceremony. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, the grandparents of the child, were present, having come from Fort Barrancas, Fla., on leave. The living room was used for the occasion, a temporary font being made of a silver bowl, one of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick's wedding gifts. The baby wore the christening robes which have been used in the family for three generations; the dress French embroidered, with Valenciennes lace, and the robe of white cashmere, which was embroidered by the great-grandmother of the child.

The name given was Carolyn Newcomb and the godparents were Mrs. Charles F. Aldrich, of Boston; Mrs. Carl Lentz, of Newark; and Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, of New York. There were present at the ceremony the officers of the garrison, Capt. Homer B. Grant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, of Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Miss Frances R. Newcomb, Mrs. Robert B. McBride, of Fort Constitution; Mrs. Chas. F. Aldrich, Miss Beverly Richards, Mr. Junius Richards and Mr. George Henderson, who came by motor car from Dublin, N.H., for the occasion, and Mrs. Charles Fiske, Jr., and daughter, who came from York, Me. The baby was the recipient of a number of christening gifts in silver and gold. After the ceremony Mrs. Wildrick served a delightful tea for her guests, at which the baby's health was drunk in champagne, and a pleasant evening was spent on the verandas overlooking the sea.

A highly interesting fact in connection with this christening is that the baby is a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of Gen. Joseph Warren, and that the her mother and aunt, and her grandfather, Lieutenant Colonel Newcomb, are the only living lineal descendants of that General. She is also a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, and a little Mayflower by virtue of her descent from Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts.

The mine planter General Schofield, Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., in command, is in the harbor on the annual visit, to remain for two weeks.

Capt. Robert B. McBride has returned from his duties as umpire of the sea maneuvers off Boston Harbor. His son, Mr. Robert B. McBride, Jr., leaves this week for Lieutenant Braden's school to prepare for the competitive entrance examination to the Military Academy to be held in the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones and family left on Aug. 20 for Lieutenant Jones's new station at the Military Academy, West Point. Lieut. Paul D. Bunker has arrived from Fort Monroe. Mrs. Bunker, with their infant son, is expected at the post this week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Aug. 21, 1909.

Mrs. Sadie Ellis, cousin of Capt. William Glasgow, is the guest of Mrs. Glasgow in El Paso, and, with her little girl, may remain all winter. Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Captain Franklin, Sub. Dept., arrived in El Paso recently, and is the guest of her father, Postmaster J. A. Smith. Mrs. James Kennedy and daughter left the post recently for Cloudcroft, N.M., where they will spend the rest of the warm weather. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe, of El Paso, are home from spending the summer with the former's parents, Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe, at Newport, R.I.

The citizens of El Paso are planning to give a big benefit concert to the regimental band of the 19th Infantry in recognition of the kindness of the latter, who have given them a great deal of pleasure with their music.

Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Inf., has returned and relieved Capt. Samuel Burkhardt of the command of the garrison.

In the game last week between the post team and the White Sox of El Paso the former were badly beaten, but will try again.

Mrs. W. R. Brown, of El Paso, entertained recently at an informal bridge party complimentary to Mrs. Sadie Ellis, who is visiting Mrs. William Glasgow.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Aug. 22, 1909.

Lieutenants Kunpe, Lynn and Fredendall are out on a ten days' hunting leave in the southern part of the Bear Paw Mountains.

Baseball games continue to afford the sole diversion for the garrison, Company M, 2d Inf., leading the Third Battalion League. On Tuesday Company M defeated Company K, but this afternoon was defeated by a picked team from the other three companies, fourteen to eleven.

Miss Houghton, the guest of Mrs. W. O. Bowman; Lieutenant Bowman, Captain Shuttleworth and Lieutenant Mitchell and Craig attended a reception at the Havre Hotel last evening in honor of a committee of the U.S. Senate engaged in an examination of reclamation work in this part of the country.

Work has been commenced on the steel water tank to replace the wooden one burned two years ago.

Mrs. Bowman, wife of Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, with her sister, Miss Houghton, and the children will leave next week for a visit to Mrs. Bowman's home in Mississippi.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Aug. 22, 1909.

The proverbial play with the hero left out is not more dreary than a garrison empty of troops, and our own post is like a "deserted village." The one truly active and apparently happy person is our Q.M., Captain Bolles, who is "polishing up the handle of the big front door" to his heart's content, and without distractions.

One very pretty luncheon during the week was given by Mrs. Ryther in compliment to Miss Sizer, of Helena, who leaves with the family in a few days for California. Beside Miss Sizer, Mrs. Lyther's guests included Mrs. Pierson and Miss Glenn, of the post, and Miss Treacy and Miss Green, of Helena. Mrs. McCleave also entertained at a charming dinner on Saturday evening, her guests being Mrs. Schindel, Mrs. and Miss Glenn, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ryther, Mrs. Bolles, Mrs. Troxel and Mrs. Carr.

Good news has been received each day so far from the troops on march, but the coming week will take them beyond the line of mail conveniences and we must "possess our souls in patience" until they turn their faces homeward.

ARMY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

(Continued from page 1481.)

CIR. 47, JULY 31, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The Term "Personal Baggage" Referred to in Paragraph 1144, Army Regulations, Includes Horse Equipments.—The term "personal baggage" referred to in Par. 1144, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 12, W.D., Jan. 23, 1909, is interpreted to include the horse equipments issued under the provisions of Par. 155^a, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 153, W.D., Sept. 23, 1908.

2. Ice an "Exceptional Article" of Subsistence Stores.—Paragraph 133, Manual for the Subsistence Department, United States Army, 1908, is construed as authorizing the supply of ice as an "exceptional article" at military posts and stations.

3. Published an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, relative to the payment to the legal heirs of an officer or enlisted man who may die from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, of an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man. The Judge Advocate says: "It was the evident purpose of Congress to make provisions for the widow of a deceased officer or soldier; this is indicated by the fact that, in the case of a widow, no designation is necessary, and the benefit is paid upon notice of the death of the husband. As it was the apparent view of Congress that there might be other dependent persons for whom an officer or enlisted man might desire to provide, the Act authorizes the designation of such a dependent as a beneficiary, by restricting the designation to 'any other person.' As the restrictive words occur in two places in the clause of legislation above cited, it is the opinion of this office that designations should be restricted to persons, and that the designation of corporations or other associations of persons should not be permitted, as not being warranted by the language used in the statute conferring the benefit."

4. The Inspections Referred to in Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 197, War Department, 1906, Defined.—The inspections of which a record will be kept in the emplacement book of each battery, as required by Par. I, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Nov. 30, 1906, are limited to those inspections that are made under authority higher than that of the Artillery district commander.

5. Kinds and prices of clothing in the possession of military convicts forwarded to places of confinement, to be properly noted on the clothing list.—When a military convict is forwarded to a place of confinement, the officer forwarding him will note on the list of clothing referred to in paragraph 946, Army Regulations, the particular kinds of clothing and the prices thereof in the possession of the military convict, in accordance with the descriptions and prices set forth in the annual clothing price list.

6. Care of saddle blankets.—Saddle blankets, before being folded and put in the storeroom after use, will be dried thoroughly. When in constant use they will be washed at least once a month and will be folded so that the side next to the horse will be changed frequently.

7. The additional pay of a mess sergeant not affected by the merging of his organization temporarily into a general mess.—The additional pay of a mess sergeant detailed under the provisions of paragraph 1365 1-2, Army Regulations, as published in General Orders, No. 147, W.D., Sept. 11, 1908,

is not considered as affected by the merging of his organization temporarily into a general mess.

G. O. 81, AUG. 11, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

1. A more careful oversight of clothing accounts by commandants of organizations is necessary to prevent undue loss to the Government. Frequent inspections will be made to verify the clothing in the possession of enlisted men to ascertain whether any has been disposed of illegally. Post commanders will require of organization commanders careful scrutiny of the amounts of clothing drawn by individual soldiers, and that excessive amounts be excluded. Losses are largely due to men of dishonorable character discharged the Service for its good, by sentence of a court, or by deserters. The records show that this class of men has been permitted to go into unnecessary debt to the Government and on their separation from the Service large losses annually result. Accounts of enlisted men of the same, or about the same, length of service should be carefully compared and in any case of marked discrepancy careful investigation made as to the cause thereof. Lists showing the status of the clothing account of enlisted men should be posted for a period of not less than one week after each settlement.

2. It is frequently discovered that the clothing of men absent without leave for a continued length of time, and of deserters, is appropriated without warrant of law, and results in a loss to the government, the rightful owner. Company commanders are held responsible that they do not permit the unlawful disposition of such effects, and first sergeants and non-commissioned officers in the squad rooms should be held responsible by a board of officers for the full value of the property lost. Attention is directed to paragraph 115, Army Regulations. The possession of deserters' clothing by any of the enlisted men, unless they can show conclusively that it was obtained in a proper manner and without any knowledge of the soldier's intention to desert, should be the basis of charges for larceny.

By command of Brigadier General Mans:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 9, AUG. 12, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Instructions regarding funds which are to be kept by Special Disbursing Agents of the Pay Department in Alaska.

Funds in the possession of Special Disbursing Agents of the Pay Department in Alaska, which, in many cases, amount to large sums, on account of the isolation of that region, will be placed in a safe and kept habitually under a guard. The combination to the safe will be entrusted to no one except the officer responsible for the funds, and in no case will the safe be opened by anyone else, nor can the responsible officer delegate to anyone the authority to open this safe, except in an emergency, and also with the approval of the post commander. If funds are properly guarded and verified there is no excuse for their loss, and none will be considered. Post commanders will give their personal attention to the execution of these instructions.

By command of Brigadier General Mans:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

BORN.

BAILEY.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 23, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, 13th Inf., a son, Agard H. Bailey, Jr.

GRUBBS.—Born at Fort Missoula, Mont., Aug. 7, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Laura Francisco.

HOBBS.—Born at Redlands, Cal., Aug. 4, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of Mr. Charles W. Hobbs, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. C. W. Hobbs, U.S.A., retired.

KROMER.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 19, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. L. B. Kromer, U.S.A.

NORTON.—Born at Presidio San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1909, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Norton, 8th U.S. Inf.

PAYNE.—Born, Aug. 20, 1909, a son, to the wife of Mr. B. N. Payne, brother of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick R. Payne, U.S.N., and great-nephew of the late Gen. John A. Logan.

SHANNON.—Born at Riley, Kas., Aug. 5, 1909, a daughter, to Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Shannon, Imogene Hoyle Shannon. This is the third grandchild of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle.

SIMPLY.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 22, 1909, to Major Samuel Ewing Smiley, 2d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Smiley, a son, Samuel August Smiley.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—RAYMOND.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 18, 1909, Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, Jr., 21st Inf., and Miss Rosalie De Shong Raymond, daughter of Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

LEUTZ—VOSBURG.—At Denver, Colo., Aug. 18, 1909, Lieut. Bernard Leutz, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Edna Vosburg.

SCHULZ—BRUNHAUS.—At Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 24, 1909, Lieut. W. N. Schulz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Etta Louise Brunhaus.

DIED.

CUSHING.—Died at Long Beach, Cal., on Aug. 22, 1909, Senior Capt. W. H. Cushing, U.S.R.C.S.

GILMAN.—Died at Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1909, Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, U.S.A., retired.

EATON.—Died at Scituate, Mass., Aug. 20, 1909, the infant son of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., retired.

LOGUE.—Died at Tuckernuck Island, Mass., Aug. 21, 1909, Mr. George Cabot Logue, who served as an ensign in the Volunteer Navy in 1898, and is a son of Senator Lodge.

MCCLURE.—Died at New York, Aug. 25, 1909, Mach. Lewis A. McClure, U.S.N.

MCINTYRE.—Died at Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 16, 1909, Katherine D., widow of the late Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 2d Inf., and mother of Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 3d, U.S. Coast Art. Corps; Capt. Augustine McIntyre, 3d, U.S. Field Art. and Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th U.S. Inf.

POTTS.—Died at New York city, Aug. 23, 1909, Mrs. Robert Potts, wife of Chief Engineer Potts, U.S.N., retired.

SCHIFFLIN.—Died at West Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 18, 1909, in his forty-fourth year, Charles Schifflin, beloved husband of Helen Schmidler and late first sergeant of the U.S. Volunteer Engineers. Interment at Woodlawn on Aug. 21. Chicago papers please copy.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Honolulu Merchants' Association has taken upon itself to raise the \$40,000 required for the construction of a thoroughly up-to-date armory for the National Guard of Hawaii. Steps will be taken at once to have plans drawn up and the actual work of raising the money will then be undertaken.

Veterans of the 7th N.Y. have arranged to hold a field day at Sea Girt, N.J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, and there will be shooting for the decoration of marksman and sharpshooter. The marksmen will shoot at 100, 200 and 300 yards, and the sharpshooters at 500 and 600 yards. There will also be competitions for the Mali Trophy Cup, the Veterans' Cup and the Eagle Cup. General Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey, will tender a luncheon to the veterans at the clubhouse. The General is an ex-member of the 7th.

The Chief of Artillery and such field and staff officers as he may designate, not exceeding one major, two captains and one first lieutenant and one medical officer, and the following

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organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of California, will proceed to the stations indicated for the purpose of engaging in actual field and camp service for instruction from Sept. 4, 1909, to Sept. 18, 1909, inclusive: The Chief of Artillery and the field, and staff officers contemplated in the foregoing and the medical officer, San Francisco, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Co., San Francisco, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 4th Co., San Francisco, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 5th Co., San Diego, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; 6th Co., San Francisco, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 7th Co., San Francisco, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of California are detailed as members of the California rifle team to participate in the national match at Camp Perry, Ottawa county, O.: Col. D. A. Smith, 5th Inf., team captain and disbursing officer; Major Raymond I. Follmer, Adjutant General's Department, team spotter; Captains Charles J. Full, Troop C, Cav., team coach; George E. Heber, 7th Inf., ranger officer; John G. Lee, Co. F, 2d Inf., and Joshua B. Dickson, Co. K, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Claud H. Sanborn, Co. E, 5th Inf.; James A. Easterbrook, Co. G, 2d Inf.; Bert T. Demmitt, Co. A, 7th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Francis G. Watson, Co. G, 5th Inf.; Sergts. Henry J. Lewis, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Walter A. Guidner, Co. E, 5th Inf.; Russell H. Warden, Co. D, 5th Inf.; Hartman Decius, Co. A, 7th Inf.; George T. Kellogg, Co. A, 7th Inf.; Archie M. McKillop, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Roy V. Kopf, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Cook Charles R. Nordstrom, Co. G, 5th Inf.; Cook Earl F. Brunner, Co. H, 5th Inf.

Col. Wm. H. Donovan, 9th Mass., after the close of the maneuvers at Hanover, Mass., Aug. 20, announced that he would retire from command of the regiment. During the maneuvers Colonel Donovan was in command of the Second Brigade of the Blue Army, and Lieut. Col. John J. Sullivan has been in command of the regiment. Colonel Sullivan tendered Colonel Donovan a review on the night of Aug. 20, and the regiment marched over from its camp to a field near brigade headquarters. At the close Colonel Donovan stepped in front of the regiment and thanked the officers and men for the compliment, and stated that, although he regretted very much to sever his connection with the regiment, he felt that it was his duty to turn over the command to some younger man. He had had all the honor that he could reasonably expect and he had made up his mind that this would be his last camp as commander. He also thanked the regiment for the excellence of its work during the maneuvers. Colonel Donovan has been connected with the M.V.M. more than thirty-eight years, and with the 9th Infantry thirty-one years. He was eight years a major, and has been in command of the regiment ten years. He retires with the respect of every officer and man in the command.

Major Gen. John A. Wiley will retire as commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on Saturday, Aug. 28. No hint has been received in National Guard circles as to this writing as to the officer who will be appointed to command the division. The names of Gen. W. P. Bowman and Gen. C. B. Dougherty and Gen. W. J. Hullings are each mentioned as being likely successors to General Wiley.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Delaware Militia comprise the Rifle Team to represent Delaware at the National Match, at Camp Perry, O., commencing Aug. 23, 1909: Major J. Warner Reed, 1st Inf., team captain; Capt. Edmund E. Rogers, 1st Inf., coach; Major Simon P. Doherty, 1st Inf., spotter; Major Alfred R. Hart, Gen. Staff; Capt. Lynnwood B. Jacobs, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John E. Addicks, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wilbur S. Corkran, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Charles F. McCoskey, Co. C, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Frederick L. Manion, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Ord. Sergt. Samuel M. Saunders; Sergt. Thomas G. Samworth, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Henry Sargent, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Corp. Arthur B. Eastman, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Corp. Robert S. Wahab, Co. H, 1st Inf.; Corp. Robert Harrington, Co. H, 1st Inf.; Corp. Frank H. Clark, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Art. James C. Webb, Co. B, 1st Inf., and Pvt. William R. Powell, Co. E, 1st Inf.

Co. D, 3d Inf., Mississippi National Guard, holds the record for having secured the first company range in the state that is fully equipped with telephones, etc. Marksman's Course C can be shot over the range, and it is going to prove of great benefit to Captain Chatham and his men. The land on which the range is situated was donated by two public-spirited citizens, Messrs. W. A. Henry and Edward Drennen. It is the only rifle range in the state except the national range at Vicksburg. The military company here and the citizens of Yazoo City are justly proud of Major Edward H. Luke's success in securing this range. As it was his untiring efforts that secured the range, it was named in his honor. The enlisted men of Co. D made their preliminary shoot Aug. 19, with an average of thirty out of a possible fifty, which was a good beginning for men who had never had any long-range practice.

The state general rifle competition of Massachusetts will be held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Sept. 24 and 25, under the following conditions:

Open to one team of 12 men from each of the following organizations: Coast Artillery Corps; 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry; 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets; Naval Brigade; 1st Squadron Cavalry. Kind of Fire: Slow, rapid and skirmish. Distances: State match: 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire. Douglas trophy match: 200 yards, rapid fire; one skirmish run. Two sighting and 10 shots for record at each range, slow fire; two scores of 5 shots each at rapid fire and one skirmish run of 20 shots. Standing at 200 yards, slow and rapid fire; prone, with head toward target, at all other ranges, slow fire, and at all ranges in skirmish fire. The United States service rifle, model 1903, for Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry; model 1898, for Naval Brigade, with not less than three pounds trigger pull. Two days' contest: First

day, 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; second day, rapid fire and skirmish. Ammunition.—Any—to be supplied by the competing team. Teams: In both the State and Douglas trophy matches, teams will consist of twelve firing members, either commissioned officers or enlisted men.

Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d N.Y., has forwarded to Albany the resignations of Major Wm. DuBois, Capt. George T. Musson and Lieut. Edward H. Barnum, and Lieuts. Dick and Gompers, the last four being all staff officers. The resignation of Major DuBois will simplify the question of a successor to Colonel Norton, as lieutenant colonel, and will leave but two candidates in the field, viz., Majors Frederick A. Wells and Carl G. Rasmus, with odds in favor of the latter. Major DuBois, it is said, did not like the idea of being jumped by Major Rasmus. He was known as a very competent officer, and for years as a captain he commanded one of the best companies (K) in the regiment. He was also very prominent in athletics in the regiment.

Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th N.Y., is investigating some alleged desertions in his command during the Massachusetts maneuvers. Second Lieut. James H. Devlin and a number of enlisted men are accused. The desertions are said to have occurred while the company was making its forced march to join the main column of Reds in its move on Boston. The accused men, it is alleged, quit on account of the rain and went home to Brooklyn by train.

First Sergt. John J. Nagle, of the Hospital Corps, Mass. Militia, who was taken ill Aug. 15 while on duty in the Blue army of defense in the war game, died at Boston, Aug. 21, of peritonitis and intestinal ulcers. Sergeant Nagle was 41 years old, and lived at 725 East Third street, South Boston. He leaves a wife and two children.

Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., will be grand marshal of the parade incident to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, Oct. 1, in New York city.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

NAVY asks: Are there recorded instances of ocean waves reaching as high as 75 or 100 feet? Answer: The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department informs us that its measurements and estimates from marines and observers at sea indicate that the average height of all the waves running in a gale in the open ocean is about 20 feet. The ordinary maximum waves, such as occur at fairly frequent intervals in a fairly regular sea, may be safely limited to about 40 feet, which is the common estimate of the height of the larger waves in a severe gale on the North Atlantic. The same authority gives the following as the best method, without the use of special instruments, to determine the height of waves at sea: Mount the rigging or ascend to some other elevation above the vessel's deck until high enough to just see the horizon over the top of the wave crest. Thus if the deck is 15 feet above the water line and the observer mount 10 feet above the deck in order that he may just see a wave crest level with the horizon, the wave is 25 feet above the water line; and if at the time of observation the vessel rides upright in the trough of the wave the observed height will be the height of the wave from trough to crest. Three or four sets of a dozen observations each, thus taken, will give an excellent determination of the average height during the period of observation.

W. J. asks: How are campaign badges and ribbons obtained and what is the cost of same to members of National Guard? Answer: Present members of the National Guard who were in the military service Jan. 1, 1905, or thereafter, and had campaign service as prescribed in G.O. 129, Aug. 13, 1908, W.D., and published in our issue of Aug. 22, 1908, are entitled to the particular badges commemorating such campaign. The badges are not sold. Apply to your state Adjutant General through the channel.

J. A. L.—Your proper course in regard to Congressional Medal is an application to the Adjutant General through the channel. While it seems to us you are entitled to such a medal, we can only quote you Circular 11 of 1908, W.D.: "The medal provided for by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, published in par. 11, G.O. 125, W.D., July 9, 1906, will be issued by the Q.M. General of the Army, upon application and proof of identity, to those men who enlisted, or re-enlisted, in the Regular Army between April 21 and Oct. 26, 1898, for service during the war with Spain, who were entitled to their discharge from that service under the provisions of par. II, G.O. 40, Hdqrs. of the Army, A.G. Office, May 10, 1898, as limited by par. 1, G.O. 173, Hdqrs. of the Army, A.G. Office, Oct. 25, 1898, and who did not avail themselves of the privilege of discharge conferred thereby, but remained in the Service to help to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and who were subsequently honorably discharged as of that enlistment or re-enlistment, or who died in the service. Upon application this medal will be issued to the proper legal representative of any deceased enlisted man who, if living, would be entitled to the same."

W. D. asks: When, in 1898, did the 13th Infantry arrive at Montauk Point from Cuba? When did the regiment leave for Buffalo, N.Y.? Answer: Aug. 14, 1898.

X. Y. Z.—Information as to the number of vacancies for appointments of second lieutenants of Philippine Scouts and the number of applications for permission to take the examination now in the hands of the Adjutant General can only be secured through military channels.

VALDEZ asks: (1) Date that Co. E, 15th U.S. Infantry, landed at Nuevitas, Cuba. (2) Also the date the same company left Nuevitas, Cuba in 1899. (3) Also the official date of the arrival of the 27th U.S. Infantry at San Francisco in 1904. Answer: The regiment sailed for Cuba (1) Nov. 28, 1898, and you are probably correct as to their arrival, about Dec. 5. (2) Oct. 20, 1899. (3) Feb. 12, 1904; we do not have the date of sailing from Manila, which is the date you need in computation for retirement.

MACK—You are on the list, with a good standing and prospect of appointment in reasonable time.

WEST POINT asks: (1) When will President make known the names of the candidates who will take the examination for W.P.? (2) When does this examination take place and where? (3) Will all who are successful in passing this examination receive an appointment to W.P. or shall they have to pass a second examination before entrance? Answer: (1) We cannot tell. (2) Not precisely decided. (3) Probably one examination will suffice.

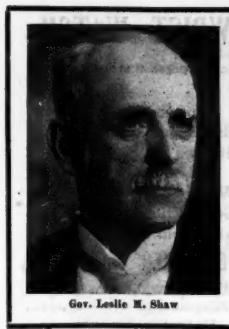
E. L. E. asks: What subjects are required, on the examination, from the Infantry, for an appointment in the Regular Army (Infantry) as a second lieutenant? Answer: These questions are not obtainable. An enlisted man must have served honorably two years. It is not necessary that he be serving in the branch for which he takes the examination. He is examined for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army and is later assigned according as there may be vacancies for which his standing indicates his fitness for service.

MARINE asks: "I have served continuously in the U.S. Marine Corps since Aug. 19, 1901, and served in the Philippine Islands from May 2, 1902, to Nov. 12, 1904. Am I entitled to Philippine service campaign badge?" Answer: You are probably entitled to a badge. Address the Headquarters through the channel.

C. Q. D.—Regarding vacancies at West Point, address an inquiry to your Representative in Congress or either of your Senators.

OLD-TIMER.—In computing your time toward retirement, your service need not have been continuous, so you will count it all. We cannot say just how much of the four years three months of the foreign service credited to your regiment in the table published in our columns recently, as the time consumed in going to and from the foreign stations does not count double—only "actual service in" foreign territory. See A.R. 133.

L. C.—Lieutenant Stearns was assigned to Troop E, 3d Cavalry. Lieutenant Greble was assigned to Battery B.



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POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

Following are the present stations of post commissary sergeants, U.S. Army:

Adams, John H., Washington, D.C.; Albert, Herman E., Chicago, Ill.; Allen, Harry, Fort Apache; Alles, Henry H., Fort Washington; Ames, Alston B., Fort Riley; Appel, Anton, Fort Huachuca; Armstrong, John L., Fort Clark.

Badger, Charles, Fort D. A. Russell; Bangert, Francis, Washington Barracks; Banks, Joshua E., Fort Douglas; Bantzhaff, George, Fort Wayne; Barrett, Michael, Fort Reno Remount Depot; Batterton, Edward L., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Baughn, Wesley, Fort Liscum; Baumann, August, Philippines; Beach, James T., Fort Duchesne; Beardslee, Lucius W., Fort Lawton; Bender, Ernest, Fort Barrancas; Bengston, Nila P.; Berg, Edward, transport Logan; Bernstein, Isaac, Fort Caswell; Black, John W., Philippines; Blake, Patrick J., Philippines; Bliesener, Charles, Fort Hancock; Bliss, Fred P., Philippines; Boberg, Knud, Fort Constitution; Brown, John, on furlough; Bryan, Lemuel A., Philippines; Butler, Percy E., Philippines; Callahan, John R., Jefferson Barracks; Cantlon, Philip E., Fort Dupont; Carson, James H., Fort H. G. Wright; Clifton, James M., Fort Omaha; Cobb, William J., Yosemite Park; Coffman, Herman, Philippines; Collins, James, Philippines; Cone, Charles, Fort Thomas; Connor, Daniel F., Fort Totten; Corcoran, Harry, Fort Terry.

DeBirny, Louis V., Philippines; Dobler, Fred, on furlough; Doran, John H., Fort Yellowstone; Downey, Charles J., Fort St. Michael; Dugger, Cyrus F., on furlough; Dunne, Patrick, Fort Riley.

Eckhart, Paul, Fort Sheridan; Edmunds, Jules P., Fort Schuyler; Edwards, Samuel H., Philippines; Eitelberg, Peter, Fort Egbert; Ellis, George, Boise Barracks; Ensign, Hermann E., Fort H. G. Wright; Erasmus, Stanley J.

Fanning, John H., Fort Preble; Farlingay, William H., Presidio of Monterey; Flach, John, Fort Des Moines; Fleming, Otto O., Fort Fremont; Flock, George, Fort Wingate.

Gardiner, Lorenzo F., Philippines; Feiling, George, Philippines; Geier, William E., Fort Mackenzie; Glenn, John, Philippines; Goff, Clarence L., St. Louis; Goriz, Frank, Fort Shafter; Grave, Henry H., Philippines; Greene, James J., Fort McHenry; Greene, James L., transport Dix; Grey, James M., Philippines; Grigsby, Jet, Fort Ruger; Gurvine, Richard J., Washington Barracks; Guth, Henry, transport Thomas.

Hafner, John, Columbus Barracks; Haider, Stephen, Fort McKinley; Hallahan, James, San Juan; Hardman, Herbert W., Fort Screen; Harney, David J., Fort Warren; Harrill, George H., Fort Revere; Harrig, Henry, Fort Ethan Allen; Hartlaub, William, Fort McPherson; Hellriegel, Jacob, Fort Rodman; Hensley, Henry C., Fort Mason; Hesse, Joseph W., Fort Greble; Higgins, Fred, Fort Flagler; Hill, William H., Philippines; Hinrichs, Onno L., on furlough; Hodge, Elmer, Philippines; Hoeltzel, George, Fort Worden; Holliday, Presley, Philippines; Horsey, James B., Fort Meade; Hunter, William A., Fort Slocum.

Imhof, John, Philippines; Irwin, Greek P., Fort Andrews; James, William F., Philippines; Jensen, Julius, Fort Leveitt; Jones, Herman B., Jones, Thomas O., Philippines; Joralemon, Luther, Fort Crook.

Kaltschmidt, George M., Fort Mansfield; Karsten, Charles, Philippines; Kees, George D., Philippines; Kennedy, Thomas B., Philippines; Kidwell, Frank A., Fort Benjamin Harrison; Klaproth, Harry, Philippines; Kline, Robert L., Cayey, Porto Rico; Koenig, Otto, Fort Hamilton; Kohlhepp, Carl, Fort Wright; Kutz, Charles H., Fort Logan H. Roots.

Laskowski, Hugo, Fort Stevens; Laufer, George, Philippines; Lear, Edwin E., Fort Sill; Lee, William, Fort Morgan; Lehman, Frank B., Madison Barracks; Lemmer, Louis, Plattsburgh Barracks; Lewis, Leroy, Fort Columbia; Lind, Frederick, Philippines; Lucas, Paul, Fort Miley; Luttge, August, Philippines.

Macdonald, James T., Fort Logan, McDonald, Patrick, West Point; McGrath, James, transport Sheridan; McKeany, Joseph D., Presidio of San Francisco; McManus, Patrick J., Fort Porter; McSweeney, Denis, Fort Wood; Mathys, Frederick, Philippines; Mageean, James, Philippines; Magen, Max, Camp Phillips; Mansie, William, Fort Baker; Maxson, Llewellyn M., Fort Niagara; Mills, Milton A., Philippines; Merrill, Andrew J., General Hospital, S.F.; Mitchell, Marion L., Fort Davis; Moberg, Charles A., Fort Howard; Murray, Michael E., Fort Myer.

Nelson, Alexander, Philippines; O'Brien, Patrick E., Philippines; O'Connell, Daniel, Jefferon Barracks, Mo.; O'Keeffe, John J., Fort De Soto.

Parsons, Denard L., transport Burnside; Payne, William, Philippines; Petersen, Peter, Vancouver Barracks; Philips, Ephraim C.; Phillips, William F., Jackson Barracks; Power, James, Philippines.

Quinn, James P., Philippines.

Rackley, Jonas J., Fort Banks; Redding, Charlie, Fort Rees, Wm. W., Philippines; Reuter, William, Philippines; Robbins, James H., Benicia Arsenal; Robinson, Thomas, Fort Keogh Remount Depot; Rohde, Ferdinand, Fort Leavenworth; Ross, August J., Fort Wadsworth; Ross, Edw., Vancouver Barracks; Rumpff, Richard; Ryan, John L., Fort Oglethorpe; Ryan, Lawrence J.

Saddler, Middleton, Fort Ontario; Salter, John, Fort McIntosh; Sauer, John M., Fort Missoula; Schiller, Frederick, Fort William H. Seward; Schiller, Julius, West Point; Schwalm, Christopher, Philippines; Schwar, Joseph, Presidio of San Francisco; Scott, Richard M., Philippines; Shafer, Samuel W., Philippines; Shafer, William H., Fort Barry; Simeson, Charles W., Fort McDowell; Skiles, Otto F., Philippines; Smart, Alexander, Fort Snelling; Smith, Byron K., Philippines; Smith, John, Fort Bayard; Smith, Louis W., Fort Leavenworth; Spaney, Paul L., Philippines; Steere, Henry A.,

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Ueberwald, Louis, Newport News, Va.; Underwood, William E., Fort Riley.

Vogler, Sigmund, Fort Bliss.

Walcott, Charles, Omaha, Neb.; Walker, William J., Columbus Barracks; White, James F., Fort Strong; Wilkander, John, Presidio of San Francisco; Wilson, John B., Fort Lincoln; Wilson, Rene, Philippines; Winter, Hugo, Fort Dade; Woods, James F., Fort Monroe; Wunderlich, Emil H., Philippines.

Ziesing, Joseph, Fort Jay; Zimmerman, Herman C., Ch., Fort Adams; Zimmerman, Paul R., Fort Assiniboine.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 23, 1909.
Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has returned from a visit in California. Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., arrived Saturday, to be aide-de-camp to General Funston.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy was the guest of friends at this post Monday.

Co. I, 3d Batln. of Engrs., commanded by Capt. William G. Caples, left early Saturday morning on an eight weeks' practice march through Kansas and Missouri.

Mrs. J. G. Brewster will leave shortly for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Dougherty, and Lieut. Robert Dougherty, in Tacoma, Wash. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, who are traveling in Europe, have left England for Norway, where they will be the guests of Captain Bugge's parents for two months. Later they will visit Germany and Italy, leaving for home about the middle of December.

Mrs. Gibbons left Saturday for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join Captain Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Leavitt and little son, Ralph, are spending a few days with Chaplain and Mrs. Leavitt before returning to their home in San Francisco, Cal. Capt. A. L. Conger returned Saturday from an extended Eastern trip. Mr. J. A. McGonigle, jr., who has been spending the past month with Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Pond at Mackinac, Mich., returned to his home in the city Wednesday. Capt. W. J. Watson, J.A.G. of the Kansas State Militia, visited this post Saturday, en route to Fort Riley, to attend the maneuvers. Capt. O. D. Winn, C.A.C., who is recruiting officer at Joplin, Mo., arrived Monday for a short visit. Major James B. Irwin, I.G., Dept. of the Missouri, arrived Monday from Omaha, Neb.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on the polo grounds, Sunday afternoon, between the De Coursey's, of Leavenworth, and the Co. G, 13th Inf., team, in which the former team defeated the latter by a score of 14 to 10.

All except one of the new student officers reported Monday morning. The officers called in a body at ten o'clock and were presented to General Funston. The formal opening of the schools will take place Sept. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Booth left Tuesday for Colorado, where they will spend some time at the various resorts before joining at Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. W. M. Fassett, 13th Inf., returned from the East Tuesday. Major W. H. Johnson, 16th Inf., arrived Monday from Omaha, Neb., and will remain a week.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis have returned from a trip through Yellowstone Park, Colorado Springs and Maritton, Colo.

Capt. William D. Davis is confined to his quarters, suffering from an attack of rheumatism. Lieut. David H. Scott and Lieut. Joseph L. Topham will go from the National Matches to Sea Girt, N.J., returning to this post about the middle of September.

First Lieut. Lawrence V. Frasier, C.E., has arrived to take station at this post. Major Gen. J. F. Bell will probably be here for the opening of the Service Schools on Sept. 1.

The 15th Cavalry was out on drill Tuesday morning for the instruction of the class of non-commissioned officers attending a special school here.

Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., will arrive the latter part of the week from Washington Barracks, D.C. Lieut. John W. N. Schulz, C.E., left Wednesday for a visit with friends in Wheeling, W. Va., after which he will go to his new station at Washington Barracks, D.C.

The concert given Tuesday evening by the 13th Infantry band was enjoyed by at least twelve hundred people. The band is, indeed, a favorite one with both the people of the post and city, and Bandmaster Herman Trutner, jr., deserves praise for his skill in conducting it.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Parmelin and daughter, Rose, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West in Fort Crook, Neb. Mrs. Estey has arrived from California to join Lieutenant Estey, of the Signal Corps. Lieut. Percy Drury, M.R.C., is expected to arrive shortly. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons arrived Thursday from Fort A. D. Russell, Wyo., to be the guest of Mrs. Gibbons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McGonigle.

The Misses Evelyn Murphy, Georgia Fuller and Marie Thayer entertained most delightfully at the post gymnasium Wednesday evening with a swimming party, and afterward with a watermelon party at Miss Murphy's residence.

The officers of this post gave a most delightful informal hop at Pope Hall, Saturday evening, in honor of the new officers at the garrison. This will be the last hop until the 13th Infantry band returns from Des Moines.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, who came recently from Omaha, Neb., to enter the Army Signal School, is quite ill at the National Hotel, in the city.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., arrived Friday from the Philippines. Capt. C. E. Tayman and Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy were visitors from Kansas City the latter part of the week.

A new steel bridge is to be built across Corral Creek on the reservation.

A map-making detail of Sergeants Howry, Lowenheimer and Harrison returned from Gettysburg, Pa., Friday, where they spent six weeks making a map of that famous battlefield. These men are all high-class draftsmen and map-makers, and will prepare a large map of the Gettysburg battlefield, to be used in war games, lectures, and for the purpose of instruction of the student officers at the Military Service Schools.

Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson will leave the last of the

week for Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Peterson will be stationed for a year.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Sherrill and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, who are at Charlevoix, Mich., will return home Friday.

Twenty-five members of the organization of Spanish War Veterans will attend the convention to be held at Salina, Kas., Sept. 2 and 3. The tenth annual reunion of the 20th Kansas will be held at the same time.

Hammer Huston, of California, who has been the guest for some time of his sister, Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, will leave in a few days for West Point, N.Y., to enter the Military Academy.

The faculty of teachers for the Fort Leavenworth school was chosen Saturday by the Board of County Commissioners, which acts as a board of education for the school on the reservation.

Final arrangements have been made for the long march of the troops for Des Moines, Ia. More than nine hundred officers and men will take the road at 5:30 Tuesday morning. Colonel Loughborough will be in command, with the following officers: Lieuts. E. D. Barlow, A. E. Kampfer, R. O. Hand, G. E. Thompson, W. J. O'Loughlin and Tarbutton. Capt. A. R. Kerwin will command the 3d Battalion, and Capt. W. M. Fassett the 2d. Lieut. Douglas McArthur will command Co. H, 3d Batln. of Engrs., and will be the only Engineer officer with the column. Lieut. Francis M. Wells, who arrived Sunday from Fort Robinson, Neb., will be the attending surgeon on the march. During the absence of the troops Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols will be in command of the post.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1909.

In the many years the naval training station has been established there was never before so large a crowd at a public drill there as that which gathered Thursday afternoon to witness the annual competition of the companies of the naval brigade of apprentices seamen for the cup, which was offered this year by Mr. Edward J. Berwind and Col. C. L. F. Robinson. The visitors to the station included a large number of the summer residents, who came in carriages and automobiles and steam launches, and the cars carried loads on every trip of a special schedule. The gathering, including many women in summer gowns and officers in uniform, backed by the picturesque surroundings of the station, made a picture well worth looking upon. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam received, assisted by the officers and ladies of the station. A portion of the grounds in front of the executive building was reserved for the officers, their families and friends. Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, who is acting executive officer of the station at present, arranged the details of the drills and they were perfectly carried out, with Mate William McKay in command of the brigade. The companies were called from the battalion in rotation and each marched forward to the position assigned in front of the flagstaff. In numerous infantry movements with arms they gave a well executed and snappy drill, showing remarkable efficiency which the three judges independently noted and marked. The judges were Lieut. Comdr. Carl Vogelgesang and Lieuts. W. P. Cronan and F. Taylor Evans, U.S.N. The competitive drill over, the winning company moved to the front, and there Mr. E. J. Berwind presented the cup and colors to Chief Turret Captain O'Brien and congratulated the men and their commander upon the excellent showing made. When the battalion colors were presented with the cup the winning company alone presented arms, then took position as the right center company and the brigade reformed and executed a clever physical drill, with the band. Then came the passing in review in honor of Mr. Berwind, the cup being carried by the commander of the winning company. About 1,000 apprentice seamen were in line, making twelve companies marching in review.

In all probability this was the last drill of the season, as before another Thursday a draft of about 500 apprentices seamen will have been sent from the station to the ships of the Pacific Fleet. Among the many witnesses of the drill were Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. P. Merrell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remsey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Col. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. J. J. Van Allen and Miss May Van Allen, Mr. Isaac E. Emerson, Mrs. T. A. Lawton, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Castlemann, Miss Mildred Norton, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Howard, Miss Grace Howard, Miss Julia Sands, Miss Margarita Siegfried, Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard, Miss Cassard, Miss Helen Gerard, Paymr. and Mrs. J. R. Sanford, Lieut. G. B. Landenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Miss Fullam, Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove, Miss Mariana Fullam, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Lieut. Ward K. Wortman, Mrs. J. H. Willard, Miss Roberts Willard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon and Lieut. Edward T. Consten. After the drill Capt. and Mrs. Fullam entertained at afternoon tea.

On Friday evening Lieut. E. T. Consten, U.S.N., was host at a delightful box party at Freebody Park theater, his guests being Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Mrs. Laws, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Laws, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carl Vogelgesang, Miss Marjorie Smith and her guest, Miss Brown, and Lieut. G. B. Landenberger. The party afterward had supper at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Andrews at the War College. On Saturday a party of young people in naval circles enjoyed an all-day trip up the bay in the steam launch Vigilant, stopping at Bristol and near Bradbury, and returning to the training station early in the evening. Luncheon was eaten picnic fashion aboard the boat. Those in the party were Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, wife of Lieutenant Sadler, U.S.N., Misses Helen Brown, Marjorie Hobbs, Mary Cassard and Helen Gerard, Lieut. G. B. Landenberger, Ensigns P. N. L. Bellinger and G. C. Logan, and Lieut. Edward T. Consten. After the drill Capt. and Mrs. Fullam entertained at afternoon tea.

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The dance at the Gardner House, Jamestown, on Saturday evening, was unusually brilliant, a larger number of guests than usual being present, including many from Army and Navy circles. Nearly all the younger members of the Navy families who are spending the summer in Jamestown were present, and many others arrived by the ferry or in private launches. Among the dancers were Lieut. and Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell, Midshipman and Mrs. William R. Munroe, Misses Virginia and Amelie Lyons, of Mobile, Ala.; Lieut. C. A. Blakely, James O. Richardson, Misses Robinson, Grace Howard, Dorothy Bright, Kate Gibson, Miss Cassard, Helen Gerard, Marguerite Taylor, of Norfolk; Margarita Siegfried, Helen Downing, Lieut. G. B. Landenberger, Ensigns George C. Pegram, Warren Nixon, Reuben L. Walker, P. N. L. Bellinger, R. S. Galloway, U.S.N., Lieuts. Rodney Smith, E. H. Thompson and Hornsby Evans, U.S.A. On Monday evening Lieut. Ward K. Wortman entertained with a box party at Freebody Park theater. Among his guests were Mrs. Nave, of Cincinnati, and Lieut. E. T. Consten. On the same evening Ensign C. W. Nimitz gave a box party for Miss Marjorie Smith and her guest, Miss Brown, and Ensign S. B. Smith; and Lieut. G. B. Landenberger entertained similarly at a very pleasant box party, having as his guests Misses Mary Cassard and Helen Gerard, Ensign Lucian Minor and Mr. Paul Cassard.

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The skating rink at the barracks was the rendezvous of the usual enthusiastic gathering on Monday afternoon, and after the hours devoted to skating Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Mrs. F. T. Evans and Mrs. W. B. Grove entertained at afternoon tea at their homes at the training station. On Tuesday evening Lieut. George B. Landenberger left Newport, en route for Lake George, where he will pay a short visit to his family before crossing the continent to join the Tennessee, for duty. Lieutenant Landenberger has been attached to the training station for the past two years, and has been a leader among the younger naval set, both socially and in athletics, so that his presence will be greatly missed. Lieutenant Landenberger is to meet in Norfolk the draft of apprentices seamen, which is to be sent to the ships of the Pacific Fleet, and will have charge of them during the trip across the continent. Paymr. F. P. Williams returned to the station on Tuesday after ten days leave spent in the White Mountains. With him is his friend, Mr. Gould, of Washington, who will be the guest of Paymaster Williams during the national tennis tournament. Paymaster Williams won the cup in the tennis tournament, which was held at the train-

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U. S. A.

ing station some weeks ago, and has entered the national match. Miss Brown, of Coopersville, N.J., and Miss Eustis, of Boston, are the guests of Miss Marjorie Smith at her home at the War College. Miss Helen Brown has as her guest Miss Edith Stewart, of Burlington, Iowa. Paymr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. McIntosh, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Lea, of New Orleans, have returned from their wedding trip and have taken a house on Mount Vernon place. Paymaster McIntosh is attached to the training station. Mrs. Munroe, wife of Midshipman William R. Munroe, and Mrs. Miller, wife of Ensign Miller, are staying at the Thorndike Hotel, Jamestown. Mrs. Micaell, wife of Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, and Mrs. Allen, wife of Midshipman Archer M. R. Allen, and daughter of Comdr. John G. Quaby, U.S.N., are staying at the Faisneau, on Washington street, Newport.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 20, 1909.

The hop Friday evening was more pretentious than usual, owing to the fact the officers leave this week for the annual twenty-one days' practice march, and every one had to don a mask, in fancy costume. Dr. F. S. Wright, as a bewitching girl, and Lieut. A. L. James, as a coy maiden, Miss Cornish and Lieut. B. H. Pope, as good, old-fashioned darkies, were among those who contributed toward the artistic success of the affair. Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. S. B. Merriman, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. W. M. Wright and Mrs. McIver were among the guests at bridge, Friday afternoon, given by Mrs. Hollenbeck at her home in Pacific Grove. Capt. M. H. Barnum, side-de-camp to General Weston, has been visiting Capt. G. H. McMaster for several days. Mr. and Mrs. Fonda were hosts at a jolly Dutch supper at their home in Monterey on Thursday evening, at which they entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Miss Creary and Captain Baldwin. Major Adams, of the 5th California Militia, is the house guest this week of Major A. W. Morse.

The officers, consisting of Capt. W. O. Johnson, Lieuts. G. B. Sharon, W. A. Carleton and H. C. K. Muhlenberg, with two companies of the 30th Infantry, just home after two years' service at Fort William McKinley, marched into the post about five o'clock on Friday afternoon and have been assigned to the School of Musketry for duty.

A thoroughly delightful dainty luncheon, at which Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard presided Sunday evening, was enjoyed by Captain Baldwin, Miss Creary and Lieutenants James, Wright and Whitener. On Thursday Mrs. Mount, wife of Lieut. J. R. Mount, M.R.C., entertained at a most charming bridge and five hundred party. The honors were won by Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Smedberg. Lieut. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., returned Thursday evening of this week from Fort Sheridan, where he was in the Army pistol competition. Lieut. H. C. K. Muilenberg, 30th Inf., and his attractive bride have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman for the past few days, and are now at home in their quarters, No. 90, in the upper post. Capt. G. H. McMaster had as his guests for dinner at Hotel Del Monte, Saturday evening, Major and Mrs. McIver, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright. At the Japanese tea garden, Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Warner was the hostess of a pretty tea. The party made the trip to and from Del Monte in a large tally-ho. Those present were Lieutenants Dravo, Russell, Whitener, James and Fletcher. One of the large bridge parties appearing conspicuously on the social calendar last Tuesday was given by Mrs. Lee in Monterey, at which she entertained Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Smedberg and Mrs. W. M. Wright. The first prize, a dainty candlestick, was won by Mrs. S. B. Merriman.

Col. C. W. Mason and Chaplain S. M. Lutz left this week on a business trip, near the Yosemite Valley. Mrs. Traber Norman is slowly recovering from her continued illness. Mrs. R. H. Fletcher left Tuesday for an extended visit in San Francisco. Much regret is felt over the order to Major A. W. Morse, Med. Corps, to sail, about Oct. 5, for the Philippines.

Co. K 8th Inf., commanded by Lieut. J. B. Wilson, from Fort Mason, arrived here on Friday, reassembling the entire 8th Infantry.

Mrs. W. K. Wright was hostess at a handsomely appointed dinner on Thursday evening, preceding the hop. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Mason, Major and Mrs. Allen Smith, Lieut. E. H. Andres, Mrs. Merriman and Lieut. A. L. James. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Carleton, 30th Inf., who arrived on the last transport from Manila, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson for a few days, have taken quarters in the upper post. Major Allen M. Smith, Med. Corps, accompanied by his wife and son, Richard, are recent arrivals in the post and guests of Col. and Mrs. C. W. Mason, Lieut. A. J. Davis, 1st Inf., arrived Wednesday for station.

The midsummer dance given by Miss Spence at her home in Monterey was largely attended by many charming girls from surrounding resorts, and Captain Creary, Lieutenants James, Robinson, Birch, Wright, Dravo, Russell and Fletcher, from the garrison, pronounced it a most enjoyable affair. One of the prettiest teas given this summer took place on Wednesday afternoon at the artistic studio of Miss McCormick in Monterey; those attending from the post were Mrs. S. B. Merriman, Miss Creary, Captains Baldwin and Creary, Lieutenants Robinson, Dravo, Russell, Birch, James and Wright. The Monterey Boat Club inaugurated the first Japanese regatta on Sunday evening, when nearly all the post people and several society girls gathered in force to witness the races by members of the club, followed by a lantern parade on the water front, reception and hand concert by the 8th Infantry band. Mrs. Davis is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, for several weeks, and was one of the automobile party that motored to Santa Cruz on Monday. Lieut. E. M. Norton, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work during the absence of Capt. Arthur Cranston. The brilliant dancing party which Mrs. Grey gave in honor of Miss Polly Kay, the charming fiancee of Lieut. J. P. Adams, 22d Inf., was an unusually jolly affair, at which the hostess had included in her guest list the buds and belles from the surrounding resorts, many

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Navy officers now in port and nearly all the bachelors from the garrison.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Norton, 8th Inf., on Aug. 17. Lieut. G. B. Sharon, 30th Inf., will leave this week for Sequoia Park, to act as quartermaster and commissary at Sequoia Camp. All the officers of the post underwent the annual physical examination at the post hospital this week, which was conducted by Dr. Mount and Dr. Wright. Lieut. R. A. Jones expects to leave in a few days for the East, returning here in about two months for permanent station. Capt. G. H. McMaster has returned after a pleasant visit in San Francisco.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 19, 1909.

To the great regret of the host of friends that they made while here, Mrs. Wight and her daughter, Mrs. Keim, left on Thursday last for their homes, the one in Fredericksburg, Va., while the other goes to Philadelphia. Since the late spring they have been visiting here as the guests of the former's brother, Col. Randolph Dickins and Mrs. Dickins, and much entertaining has been done in their honor. Mrs. Keim possesses a rich contralto, and the fact that she was very generous with it made her much in demand at all social functions. Mrs. Dickins has also been entertaining during the past week or two her niece, Miss Marie Smith, of Washington, D.C. Another visitor who has just left the yard, and who is greatly missed, is Mrs. Martha Gielow, of Washington, D.C., who has been spending some time here as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Jr. On Sunday evening last Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher entertained informally at dinner in her honor.

Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger's dinner, followed by bridge, on Tuesday evening, was one of the pretty affairs of the week. with Mrs. W. Clagett, Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Paymr. and Mrs. John F. Hatch, Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Turner, Past Asst. Surg. Albert J. Geiger and Asst. Surg. Ervine Robbins in attendance.

One of the prettiest dinners recently given at Fort Mason was that of Monday evening last, when Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader entertained Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Kathleen Musto, Lieutenant Randall and Frederick Von Schrader, Jr., prior to the hop at the Presidio, which the entire party later attended.

Mrs. Harrison T. Bane has joined her husband, Lieutenant Bane, at Sequoia camp, where he is stationed at present. They are to sail for the Philippines in November, but expect to spend some little time in San Francisco prior to that date. Mrs. Bane, as Miss Bessie Durham, before her marriage of a few months ago, was one of the most talented musicians in the state. Miss Genevieve Harvey is to be the guest of Mrs. Bane at Camp Sequoia during a part of her stay there.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Ballinger sailed for the Philippines on last week's transport, leaving a vacant place for the ranks of San Franciscans which will not soon be filled. Lieut. Townsend and Mrs. Whelan, who arrived from Manila on the transport Logan, are being given a warm welcome by their friends in San Francisco, both in Army and civilian circles.

After many years' residence in Vallejo Mrs. M. H. McCrea, widow of a naval officer and related to many well-known naval families, is preparing to move to San Francisco the 1st of the month, with the intention of making that city her home in the future. Her daughter, Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, who with her small daughter, has been paying an extended visit here, will accompany her, and she and her cousin, Miss Patty Palmer, who makes her home with Mrs. McCrea, will be the incentives for several pretty affairs before their departure. Among those who will entertain in their honor will be Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger, who will be a hostess during the coming week.

Mrs. Quackenbush, daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, is expected to arrive here within a few days on a visit to her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, in Vallejo. Mrs. Quackenbush made her home on Mare Island during the time that her father was commandant of the station, and has been a frequent visitor here since, so that she has a wide circle of friends at the yard. Col. E. B. Pratt, who arrived on the last transport from Manila, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard in San Francisco for a few days before taking possession of his quarters at the Presidio.

Mrs. G. E. Nelson has returned to her home at Fort Sam Houston, where Lieutenant Nelson is now stationed, after a visit to relatives in San Francisco and vicinity.

One hundred members of the Army and Navy Club, which has enjoyed such a successful career since its organization a few months ago, were the guests of the officers of the State Naval Militia aboard the Alert, on Sunday last, when a delightful excursion around San Francisco Bay was made.

An important improvement was commenced at the navy yard on Monday last when work was started upon the building for the central power plant for all the ships of the naval station. Another improvement which is shortly to be commenced for the yard is the extension of one of the long dykes into San Pablo Bay, further out into the channel, thus preventing any of the deposit washing into the entrance to the channel.

In anticipation of the next spring target practice of the Pacific Fleet at Magdalena Bay preparations are being made for the construction of the large floating targets, mounted upon rafts, 125 feet in length by 12-foot beam. They will be sent down to the Mexican port by colliers when completed.

With the completion of the work on the Glacier a reduction of the force of workmen on the yard will be made. Practically all commissioned vessels, which are, or were, in need of repairs, will have taken their departure, and the yard force will be engaged in the overhauling of the Cincinnati, Raleigh and other ships out of commission.

Miss Zachos, who accompanied her sister, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, out from the East a few months ago, when the latter returned to Mare Island after a visit to New York and Wash-

ington, left on Tuesday last for her Eastern home, Mrs. Dodd accompanying her East for another trip. They will spend some time at the Seattle fair and will then proceed to New York, Annapolis and Washington, Mrs. Dodd remaining East for some little time.

The wedding of Miss Helen Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott Wilson, of San Francisco, and Paymr. Walter A. Greer, U.S.N., at present attached to the San Francisco Naval Training Station, will take place at Trinity Church, San Francisco, on the evening of Sept. 29, and will be a large and brilliant affair. A reception will follow at the Wilson home.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 23, 1909.

Lieut. H. S. Dilworth, who underwent an operation in the hospital two weeks ago, is rapidly recovering, and expects to be removed to his own quarters shortly.

Mrs. and Miss Romeyn, wife and sister of Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., left the post Saturday morning, after spending several weeks here while Captain Romeyn was shooting with the Cavalry team. Mrs. N. M. Cartmell, who is a cousin, entertained in their honor Friday afternoon at bridge. Those playing were Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Stolsenberg, Mrs. and Miss Romeyn, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Cornell and Miss Laura Stolsenberg. After the games delicious refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., who are on leave in the East, spent the week-end in the garrison as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds, 11th Cav.

Mrs. H. Freiley left the post Friday morning, after spending several weeks with her daughter, the wife of Capt. J. Heysinger, M.D.

Mrs. W. A. Cornell entertained at dinner Friday evening Mrs. N. M. Cartmell, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Grierson. Mrs. Collins, who is the mother of Mrs. Cartmell, returned to her home in Washington on Saturday.

Major and Mrs. Kendall were the hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday evening. Plates were laid for Major and Mrs. R. D. Read, Mrs. John J. Ryan, Miss Kendall and Lieut. C. R. Mayo.

Lieut. E. Addis spent a few hours in the post Saturday before leaving for Connecticut, where he will spend a four months' leave.

William Ord Ryan, son of Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, and Harold Terrell, son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Terrell, left the post Saturday night to join their fathers in Boston and make the march home with them.

Capt. Jack Hains, Capt. O. T. Boyl and Lieut. O. O. Troxell went to Camp Perry Aug. 10 to act as range officers.

The stork visited the home of Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Cromer Thursday morning and left a little baby girl, who will be called Rosetta, after her paternal grandmother.

The wife of Paymaster Merriam, of the Navy, is visiting her brother, Capt. R. W. Wallach.

Lieut. G. M. Russell, 15th Cav., spent the night in the post Thursday, en route to Lake George, where he will spend a few days before returning to duty at West Point.

Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands entertained a number of the post people and a few from town at a beautiful reception in honor of Mrs. Sands' sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and Capt. and Mrs. Tate. Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Kendall, Miss Kendall and Mrs. Reynolds attended a beautiful luncheon given Friday, the 20th, by Mrs. O. T. Boyd, in honor of Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. John J. Ryan and Miss Ryan had as their guests at dinner Wednesday evening Mrs. W. Pope, Miss Alida Haines and Miss Laura Stotsenberg. Mrs. W. Pope entertained at dinner on Friday Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and Lieut. C. H. Muller.

Major and Mrs. Kendall entertained at an elaborate dinner Saturday evening, Aug. 21. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Howard, son of Gen. O. O. Howard, gave a large reception at their handsome home in Burlington complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 10th Cavalry Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21. Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Howard were Mrs. Howard's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Hertz. Among those from the post who were present were Major and Mrs. Read, Major and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Pope and Miss Ryan.

At a meeting of the ladies of the regiment Friday, called by Mrs. Read, the first and third Wednesdays of the month were decided, upon as general reception days, one-half of the garrison receiving on the first day and the other half the next. A bridge club was also organized, to meet the second and fourth Fridays of the month.

Miss Fanny Lockett, daughter of Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., is the guest of Miss Alida Haines.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, 1909.

Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth, retired, entertained very charmingly on his yacht Daisy Thursday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stewart, the Misses Garrett, Miss Elizabeth Scott, Miss Bertha Scott, Miss Edna Menze, of New York; Mr. Elma Wing, Paymr. E. H. Van Patten, Dr. Newman and Mr. Mitchell. Mrs. Frank Brumby and little daughter, who spent last week at the Chamberlin, are now at Whitehurst cottage, Willoughby Beach. Mrs. Duncan Wood and her sister, Mrs. Charles Parrish, left Wednesday for a visit to Atlantic City, N.J.

Cottagers along the historic shores of Hampton Roads and from Cape Henry to Virginia Beach have witnessed an almost continual passage of our great warships back and forth from the drill grounds to the quieter waters of the Roads for the purpose of adjusting gun sights, taking on ammunition, stores, etc., preparatory to the battle practice, which began Monday. Saturday the Connecticut, accompanied by the Nebraska, dropped anchor off Old Point, followed in the afternoon by the Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Mississippi and Rhode Island, and, having completed their preparations, returned to the fleet.

Sunday Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop arrived at Old Point from Washington and was received with all honor due his position by Admiral Schroeder on the Connecticut; later he came up to the yard, paid an official call on Rear Admiral Taussig, and after a casual visit of inspection of the yard and St. Helena had luncheon on the U.S.R.S. Franklin with Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, whose other guests were Rear Admiral Taussig and Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C. In the afternoon the party went to the Government pier at the Jamestown Exposition grounds in Colonel Waller's motor car, where Mr. Winthrop boarded a cutter, which conveyed him to the Connecticut, which left Hampton Roads early Monday morning, accompanied by the Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio and Georgia, for the drill grounds. Unfortunately, the weather conditions have not been so favorable this week for battle practice, as the sea has been comparatively calm and rough weather is required—or desired—for this purpose. Monday the ships engaged in gunnery aim at targets at anchor, while they steamed at varying speed. During the day Mr. Winthrop visited a number of the ships, and Monday night witnessed searchlight target practice.

Capt. D. D. V. Stuart, who has been in Washington, returned to the yard early in the week to turn over the captaincy to his successor, Comdr. J. P. Parker.

The new U.S. collier Mars sailed from Lambert's Point on a test run Tuesday (after loading 7,550 tons of coal) to Delaware Breakwater. The Navy trial board was on board and made observations on the trip; she had an endurance speed test of twenty-four hours.

Col. John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate guerrilla and

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commander of Mosby's Rangers during the Civil War, was the "observed of all observers" at the Clarke county, Va., horse show Tuesday. The grounds are near the scene of Mosby's attack upon Sheridan's wagon train (scattering the train and compelling Sheridan to retreat to Harper's Ferry for supplies). This was the first time Colonel Mosby had visited this locality since those stirring war times, and many of his "old men" and comrades gathered to meet him and talk over old days. Miss Victoria Parks was the guest last week of her aunt, Mrs. Herbert L. Lekis, at her home, West Point, Va. At a bridge party of twenty-five at Mountain Lake Hotel, Va., given last week by Mrs. Benjamin Taliferro, one of the prizes was won by Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, of this yard. Surg. and Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite are spending the summer and early fall at this resort.

The War Department has sent an official circular to the office of the Adjutant General at Richmond, Va., suggesting the encampment of the Volunteer Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe for practice from Sept. 15 to 25. There have been no official orders on the subject, however, and until the return to Richmond of the Adjutant General, who is now at Camp Perry, O., for the national target shoot, it will not be known what orders will be issued.

The North Carolina, Montana and New York, recently returned from Turkey, have joined the fleet and are participating in all maneuvers. Last week the wireless work of the fleet interfered so greatly with other Government wireless work, on account of heavily charged batteries, that orders were issued from Washington that, while wiring between the ships alone, lighter charges were to be used; consequently, since the rigid enforcement of these orders, Norfolk has been handicapped to a certain degree in obtaining wireless information from the fleet.

A detachment of five hundred officers and sailors left the training station at St. Helena, Tuesday, via the Southern Railroad, for their journey across the continent to San Francisco, in train of ten Pullman tourist cars. The Prairie Moonday from Newport, R.I., with the officers and men who will, on their arrival at Mare Island, be assigned to the ships of the Pacific Fleet, which have just completed repairs at the Mare Island and Puget Sound yards. Another draft of three hundred men left the yard Monday, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, for Seattle, where they will embark for Cavite, P.I. They were under the command of Lieutenant Fletcher, accompanied by Surgeon Ledbetter and Midshipmen Paul H. Marion and Murphy, recently graduated from Annapolis, who have been ordered to the islands.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Steadman, who has been ill at the Naval Hospital for the past six weeks, has been discharged from treatment there and granted six weeks' sick leave. Friday evening Midshipmen Paul H. Marion and Murphy entertained at dinner at the Lorraine, Norfolk, for Miss Florence Walton and Miss Guenlian Morgan. Mrs. Bartlette and Miss Marjorie Bartlette, of Annapolis, who have been spending some time at Willoughby Beach Hotel, arrived Tuesday to visit Dr. and Mrs. Hope and Miss Mary Hope at their home, North street, Portsmouth.

Pay Clerk Frederick Scherberger, who was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis on the U.S.S. Virginia two weeks ago and conveyed hurriedly from the drill grounds to the Naval Hospital on the Yankton, is a little improved. Paymaster Hagner, who has been very ill with typhoid at the hospital, left recently, with Mrs. Hagner, to recuperate in the mountains.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 21, 1909.

Sunday, after dinner, fire call was sounded for the fire over on South Fork. The entire command immediately turned out and hurried to the scene of the blaze. It was seen on the arrival of the men that the woods had started to burn afresh, so a bucket brigade was formed, and, with the tank on South Fork as a source of water supply, the soldiers began to fight the fire from all sides. The command remained at the fire most of the afternoon. When "recall" sounded and the companies came in, a sentry, No. 5 post, was left on guard to watch the smouldering flames.

Monday, about six o'clock, the post was thrown into a state of excitement when orders were received at post headquarters to have two companies from this garrison ready, in a moment's notice, to proceed to Boston, the scene of the mimic war. In less than an hour the 90th and 24th Companies were ready for departure, and they were ordered not to leave their quarters and to be ready to fall in at any moment. The men slept with their clothes on and guns beside them. All had a most needed rest, while the gallant Red Army moved on toward Boston. Nothing further was heard until Thursday, when the 90th Company received an order to the effect that if any company did go from this post it would be the 24th Company. This order was carried out and the 90th Company was returned for duty. Monday afternoon a game of ball was to be played between the post team and the nine representing Fort Leveit, but the game was postponed on account of rain.

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, general inspector, who is here inspecting, will leave the early part of next week for Fort Preble.

The quartermaster steamers General Randol and Lieutenant Drew, at Boston attending the maneuvers, are expected back Sunday morning.

Saturday night the 154th Co. (Mine), Coast Artillery Corps, held their anniversary dance in the company's quarters. The large squad room was used for the dancing hall and was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The Q.M. steamer General Wilson arrived about eight o'clock, bringing a large crowd of people to the dance. The grand march, started at nine o'clock, led by Captain Pearce and wife, was followed by

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dancing. Refreshments were served at ten o'clock in the dining hall. The Reception Committee were Sergeants Miller and Ramsey, Corporals Chambers and Baker, and Privates Baker, Nash, Taylor and Dune. Everyone had a most enjoyable time. Dancing was continued until twelve o'clock, when the steamer Wilson arrived and took the crowd back to the city. Captain Pearce and wife, Lieutenant Cochee, Lieutenant Avery, 2d Lieutenant Marsh and 2d Lieutenant Clark attended the dance, which was the most successful one of the year, and all who took part in the arrangements of the affair are to be highly complimented. Excellent dancing music was furnished by the volunteer orchestra of the post.

The 8th Co., C.A.C., Captain Hughes, from Fort Preble, have been using the post rifle range during the past week. The company would come over on the early government boat and return to Fort Preble on the boat leaving the post at four o'clock.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1909.

Fort Porter, so recently commanded by the late Major William Cullen Wren, was not at all prepared for the sad, unwelcome tidings of his untimely death. Such a little while ago he was so full of the joy of living, such good company, that sickness and death were not associated with him. As a commanding officer, he held the respect and esteem of his officers and men; as a friend, he was much beloved.

These summer days Fort Porter is all life and action, a moving picture, and the outside world is attracted in large crowds to the post. The early athletic drill delights the small boy; baseball for the men and tennis for the officers and ladies, and as this is a dry season, the tennis court is always in fine condition. Thousands of people came out to see the game between the 24th team and the Brooklyns. On Saturday Captain Peck took his crack team to Hamburg. There was general rejoicing that the 24th Regimental team came out victorious when playing with the Pullmans last Saturday.

The glass wagon is constantly on route to the different stations, guests arriving and departing each day.

Miss Barber, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., is spending ten days with Miss Mitchell. Capt. Franklyn Hutton is the delighted, delightful host and a charming chaperon for a merry party of young girls from his former home, Cobleskill, N.Y. Major Taggart also has a house party of friends and kindred from Orville, O. Among his guests are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brennan and the Misses Brennan, who came here in their automobile from Orville last Sunday.

Capt. Ernest B. Goss and Dr. Patterson, of Fort Niagara, were visitors in the garrison last week. Dr. Bingham has returned from Farnham with the 74th Regiment, relieving Dr. Suggs, who had charge of the hospital during his absence.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Gen. Alfred Smith, is in the city at the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. Duggan, wife of Gen. Walter Duggan, is visiting her son, Mr. Paulding Sellers, at his country place, near the city. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Brown left Buffalo last week for Washington, D.C., their future home. They were most popular and left a host of good friends to wish that some day they would be stationed here again.

The 12th Infantry, especially the 1st Battalion, is not forgotten by the coming of their troops, and Fort Porter sends greetings across the sea to those stationed here last spring.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 22, 1909.

The list of attendants for the marriage of Lieut. George T. Everett and Miss Grace Beall is now complete. The ceremony will take place Sept. 1 in the post chapel. Mrs. Frost, of San Antonio, Tex., will come from her Southern home to be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Jessie Hodges, Miss Nellie Nye, Miss Gertrude Welch and Miss Borden. The ushers are Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav.; Lieuts. E. S. Hayes and J. C. Drain, of the 28th Infantry, and Lieut. W. R. Henry, of the 8th Cavalry. Lieutenant Henry will come from Fort Robinson, Neb., for the ceremony. Lieutenant Everett has chosen Lieut. Stanley C. James, 20th Inf., to be his best man.

Lieut. Jesse C. Drain and Lieut. Max R. Wainer were hosts at a house-warming Monday evening. The guests were Miss Helen Rogers, the Misses Taylor, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Suratt, Miss Welch, Miss Borden and Miss Nadine Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser were the chaperones. Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained at bridge Thursday. Three tables were played.

Mrs. J. C. Grady, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Richardson, left Sunday for her home.

Mrs. J. M. Campbell gave a pretty Sunday evening for the Misses Taylor, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Tyrone R. Rivers gave a pretty dinner Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, Miss Galbraith, Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler and Lieut. Karl D. Klemm. Mrs. J. G. Galbraith gave a supper Wednesday for Lieut. W. C. Short, of Fort Crook, Neb. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler.

Mrs. T. C. Frost, of San Antonio, Tex., will arrive at the

post next week, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall. Mrs. Frost is to be the matron of honor at Miss Beall's wedding.

Miss Rosalie Venneman has returned from Lake Minnetonka, where she spent the past week. Miss Beatrice Ferodowill, of Lake Minnetonka, is the guest of Miss Rosalie Venneman. Lieut. W. C. Short, of Fort Crook, Neb., is the guest of Major and Mrs. J. G. Galbraith.

Capt. A. B. Warfield will return shortly from Sparta, Wis., where he has been encamped with the 5th Field Artillery. Captain Warfield, after a short stay at the post, will go to his new station at Fort Riley, Kas., where he will enter the Mounted Service School.

Capt. Charles W. Weeks arrived at the post Monday and has been assigned to Co. E, 28th Inf. Captain Weeks has been granted a leave of absence before beginning his new duties. Lieuts. Carlin O. Stockley and Franz A. Deniat, the two new lieutenants who come to the 28th Infantry from West Point, will arrive next month. They have been assigned to Companies E and G, respectively. Lieut. J. B. Richardson has been assigned to Co. D, 28th Inf. Lieut. B. F. McClellan has been assigned to Co. G, 28th Inf., relieving Lieut. Elvid Hunt, who has been ordered to California.

The battalion of the 5th Field Artillery, now encamped at Sparta, Wis., will return to the post about Sept. 20. A battalion of the 28th Infantry returned Wednesday morning from a three days' practice march.

Col. James M. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and Miss Marshall, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Gray, of St. Paul.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Parker Tyner will be guests at the Ansgar after Aug. 25. They will remain at St. Paul for a fortnight and then go to Lieutenant Tyner's new post, Fort Riley, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt left Wednesday for their new station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. J. M. Campbell entertained at a bridge luncheon Friday morning. Five tables were played. Lieut. T. M. R. Herron gave a dinner Sunday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Mrs. J. C. Grady, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt. Conrad O. Searle, of St. Paul, entertained at a dinner Thursday evening for Major and Mrs. W. G. Gambrill.

Major and Mrs. William Gorman Gambrill left Sunday for Washington, D.C.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 21, 1909.

On Aug. 10 the troops left the post in command of Col. H. P. Kingsbury for their three weeks' practice march. The route this year takes them through Hot Springs up into the Black Hills of South Dakota, and so far has proved very enjoyable. A number of post people made the trip to Hot Springs, to remain over Saturday and Sunday, when the troops camped there. Mrs. Sayre and her daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. Latrobe, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Bigelow enjoyed the baths during the week-end, and Mrs. Kingsbury, with her daughters, Clara and Elizabeth, and her son, Slocum, will remain in the Black Hills for some weeks. Lieut. Col. O. M. O'Connor left last week for Washington, where he will enter the War College this fall. His family will follow him next month. Their loss will be felt greatly in the post. Capt. G. E. Stockle, with his wife and family, arrived to take station here, and all were warmly welcomed back by the regiment after two years spent at Fort Leavenworth.

On Monday, Aug. 16, Mrs. Arnold entertained at a children's party for her little daughters, Anna and Winifred. The decorations were in lavender, the invitations were beautiful little pen sketches, the games were unique, and with the delicious refreshments, were greatly enjoyed by seventeen children. Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst returned Monday from a month in Chicago, where Lieutenant Rethorst has been attending the Army competition. He left on Thursday to join his command on their practice march. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Mueller entertained with bridge. The honors were carried off by Mrs. Van Natta, and delectious ices and cakes were served on the wide, cool porch.

Dr. and Mrs. Halliday, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carson during the summer, left Monday to visit their daughter, Mrs. Lawson, at Fort Russell, Wyo. They were accompanied by Mrs. Carson and her small son, who will return Sept. 1. Miss Brown, of Washington, is visiting her brother, Dr. Brown, and his bride, late acquisitions to the post. On Friday night, Dr. and Mrs. Brown entertained at a poker party. Their guests were Mrs. O'Connor, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Mr. Bigelow. On Saturday Mrs. Sayre and her daughter, Elizabeth, entertained a party of ladies at a very delightful supper, after which the guests enjoyed some good music. Those present were Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Stockle, Mrs. Latrobe, Mrs. Van Natta and Mrs. Sherburne.

The post is greatly improved since the beautiful new officers' quarters have been completed. What was formerly known as the lower officers' line has now been turned over to the non-commissioned staff.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 17, 1909.

Chaplain C. M. Brewer, 6th F.A., has been honored with an appointment as assistant chaplain general of the United States Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The advance guard of the Kansas National Guard arrived on Monday and completed the final arrangements for the arrival of the remaining companies on Tuesday for their annual encampment. Active maneuver work will commence on Wednesday. Several officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular establishment have been placed on special duty with the Kansans and will act as instructors. There are about fourteen hundred men in the state organization. The great majority of the organizations will travel by rail, although some of them will make the trip to Fort Riley by marching. Saturday, the 21st, will be Governor's Day, and will be observed by athletic contests open to members of the Guard. Governor Stubbs will be present and will make the presentation of the prizes. Troop E, 7th Cavalry, holders of the 1909 target record for volley firing, celebrated the event with a special supper.

Baseball at the post is in full swing. The 7th Cavalry troops are playing a schedule of games, as is also the 6th Field Artillery. At the conclusion of the season the winning team of the Cavalry post will meet the winners of the Artillery. The enlisted men's polo team of the Artillery defeated the Humboldt team by the one-sided score of 10-3 to 1-2. The Artillery team is an unusually strong one. A game will be played at an early date with the crack Junction City team.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, recently promoted from the 3d Cavalry, returned to the post a few days ago from Hot Springs, where he has been under treatment. He left this week for Washington, D.C., and will be assigned to duty as aide to the President.

Two squadrons of the 7th Cavalry have been assisting in the search for a lost child. It seems that a grandchild of a farmer living near the reservation wandered away from home last Sunday evening and no trace of him could be found. The post authorities were appealed to Monday morning and a squadron was sent out at once under command of Major Nicholson. The heat was intense, four of the troopers being overcome. But notwithstanding the soldiers kept on in the search, not returning until after dark. On Tuesday morning four more troops were sent out and the search was continued until noon, when word was received that the boy had been found by a farmer.

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We do not, to-day, suggest a comparison between Ballardvale and other waters. We refer to the action of Ballardvale under varied circumstances. One trial is convincing proof of its excellence. As a Blender with Body Tissues and with products of metabolism and consequent tremendously valuable therapeutic properties, Ballardvale is quite wonderful. This can be proven by anyone who suffers from faulty elimination. Trial will show how easy it is to drink extraordinary quantities of this water: This can continue for a week or two will convince the user, through the added sense of "well-being"—that Ballardvale is "the water, par excellence." Ballardvale is furnished both as "Still" and Charged. Its price is very reasonable.

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The energy displayed by the officers and soldiers assisting in the search has been most favorably commented upon by the general public and one hears nothing but unstinted praise of them.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1909.

The six-inch battery constructed here will be known as Battery Schofield, in honor of the late Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy.

The usual ceremony of "tent striking" did not take place this year. It was thought best that the cadets should move into barracks before going on the practice march. The move was made on Saturday, and the tents were left standing in camp to dry out. The corps started on the 23d on the practice march, which is to last through the week. Many young ladies and relatives and friends of the cadets were assembled in front of camp to see them off. The corps was accompanied by the band, the Artillery battery and the troop of Cavalry. Mail for the command is to be taken out twice during the week by the pack train.

On the 23d, at eleven o'clock, at the Quartermaster's office, quarters were chosen by the new detail. As only five married officers were relieved last year and thirteen came in this detail, the allotment of quarters was a difficult matter. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the new quarters at the north end of the post will not be completed until the 1st of October. Many of the married officers and their families will be obliged to live in the bachelor building, taking their meals at the mess until suitable houses are provided for them. Colonel Bethel will occupy quarters 84, at the south end of the post. Lieutenant de Armond takes quarters formerly occupied by Major O'Hara, and Captain Pillsbury will occupy the quarters formerly used by Captain Christian.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 2, 1909.

Major Cornelius De W. Willcox, who is in charge of the Bureau of Military Information, with offices at Fort Santiago, Manila, and Mrs. Willcox have returned from a pleasant trip to the Southern Islands. They are still at quarters No. 6, Military Plaza, Malate.

With the sailing of the transport on July 15, the 30th Infantry will close its tour in the Philippines. Commanded by Col. Edward B. Pratt, Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, second in command, and composed of able and popular officers, the 30th will be greatly missed in this part of the world. Capt. Isaac Erwin, as regimental adjutant of the 30th, has contributed greatly to the usefulness and popularity of the regiment. The regiment has been stationed at Fort William McKinley.

Col. D. R. Corman, 7th Inf., and his regiment, which reached Manila on the transport Sheridan last month, are getting settled in their quarters at Cuartel de Espana, Intramuros. This is the third tour of duty for this regiment in this division, and the 7th is being heartily welcomed back to Manila.

The Tuesday Euchre Club never enjoys a "vacation leave," so one of the many traditions of the club says; many of its members who have been absent during the hot season, either at Baguio, or traveling through China and Japan, are gathering in Manila again. The usual weekly session held at the University Clubhouse this week proved truly delightful. The new president of this, the oldest club of ladies in the Philippines, Mrs. George B. Duncan, wife of Major Duncan, Phil. Scouts, has returned to Manila with her son, after spending the hot months at Baguio.

Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., relinquished the larger part of his leave, which was to begin in June, and remained at work at headquarters, Department of Luzon, for the greater part of the month. Major Styer is an accomplished linguist. Mrs. Styer and family will accompany him on a trip to Japan before the departure of the 29th Infantry next month for the States.

THE NAVY.**VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.**

Corrected up to Aug. 24. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet to Fort Monroe, Va.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander. CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Walter C. Cowles. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander. MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S. Capt. James M. Helm. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S. Capt. John C. Fremont. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander. GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Templin M. Potts. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffen. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake,

Fourth Division.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Commander.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Capt. Comly.)
 Capt. Alexander Sharp. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
OHIO, 1st C.B.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle.
 At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty.
 On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived Aug. 21 at Newport News, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Aug. 23 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. On the target grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. On the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. On the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. On the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
RAIRIE, O.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Aug. 21 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SCOUT CRUISER DIVISION.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, Commander.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON.

Capt. William A. Marshall, Commander.
 Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Sailed Aug. 22 from Provincetown, Mass., for the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Aug. 22 from Provincetown, Mass., for the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.
NEW YORK, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Sailed Aug. 22 from Provincetown, Mass., for the Target Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, Commander.
 Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Captain Gove.) Lieut. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittan. Sailed Aug. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Sailed Aug. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Annapolis, Md.
HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 18 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. Sailed Aug. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Annapolis, Md.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Sailed Aug. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Annapolis, Md.
 The remainder of the itinerary of the Squadron is as follows: Arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Midshipmen disembarked Aug. 28.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.

Send mail for vessels of the First Squadron in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 Revised itinerary of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, for the cruise to Asiatic waters and return.
 Fort. Arrival. Departure.
 San Francisco, Cal. Sept. 5, 1909
 Honolulu. Sept. 11, 1909 Oct. 5, 1909
 Naval Harbor, Admiralty Isl. Oct. 18, 1909 Oct. 24, 1909
 Manila, P.I. Nov. 1, 1909
 The ships of the squadron will visit Chinese and Japanese ports as follows:

Tennessee—Washington:

Manila Dec. 5, 1909
 Woosung Dec. 27, 1909
 Yokohama (coal) Dec. 30, 1909

California—South Dakota:

Manila Dec. 7, 1909
 Yokohama (coal) Dec. 30, 1909
 Yokohama (coal) Dec. 30, 1909

West Virginia—Pennsylvania:

Manila Dec. 8, 1909
 Hong Kong (coal) Dec. 31, 1909
 Kobe (coal) Dec. 31, 1909

Colorado—Maryland:

Kobe (coal) Dec. 5, 1909
 Hong Kong Dec. 31, 1909
 Kobe (coal) Jan. 16, 1910

The squadron will reassemble off Yokohama on Jan. 19, 1910.

Yokohama, Japan. Feb. 1, 1910

Honolulu Feb. 8, 1910

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 15, 1910
 The date given for the departure of the squadron from Manila—Dec. 15, is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Aug. 18 at Seattle, Wash.

Second Squadron.**Third Division.**

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived Aug. 22 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

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Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Gilmer B. Harber, commander.
 Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chingwangtao, China.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chingwangtao, China.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chingwangtao, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chingwangtao, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chingwangtao, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. In Nimrod Sound, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. At Shanghai, China.
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, Jr. At Canton, China.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertoletta. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Tug.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas Cassidy. At Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. In Nimrod Sound, China. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IRIS (collier) Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Arrived Aug. 22 at the Island of Guam. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport). 6 guns. At Hong Kong, China. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. Placed out of commission Aug. 17

BUFFALO, O.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. Sailed Aug. 23 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Aug. 7 from Boston, Mass., for Port Said, Egypt, en route Manila. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

HOOTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat). 2 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived Aug. 20 at Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Guan-

tanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OGEECHEE, O.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frits L. Sandoe. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FORTUNE (parent ship to submarines Grampus and Pike). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Honolulu. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Has been ordered out of commission.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriman, master. Sailed Aug. 21 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Iona Island, N.Y. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William B. Caperton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

MARLIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat). 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Seraus. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OSEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Owen Hill. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellsley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant compliment. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SUPPLY (supply ship). 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. Arrived Aug. 20 at Honolulu. Is en route Guana to resume duty as station ship. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, O.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Nioback. Arrived Aug. 20 at Colon, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohlman. At Guantanomo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed Aug. 22 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived Aug. 22 at Toledo, Ohio. Send mail in care P.M., Erie, Pa.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander. DIXIE (parent ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander. WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman.

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121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
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128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
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144th. Ft. Mourtrie, S.O.
145th. Ft. Mourtrie, S.O.
146th. Ft. Manila, P.I.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
159th. Honolulu, H.I.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Key West Bks., Fla.
163d. Ft. Barreras, Fla.
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165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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169th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboinine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Sailed from Seattle for Manila Aug. 5, 1909.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Cos. A, B, C and D, temporary at Ft. Jay, N.Y.; hqrs. and balance of regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila July 5, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Nov. 8, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909. Hqrs. and one battalion will proceed to Ft. Apache, Ariz., one battalion to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and one battalion to Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S. Hqrs. and one battalion will be stationed at Ft. Lawton, Wash., and two battalions at Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady Mich.

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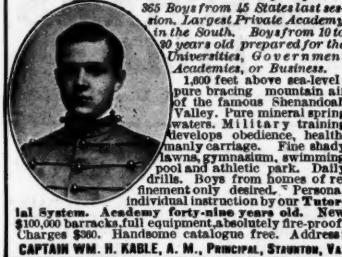


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Maj. I. N. Lewis, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Maj. Geo. H. Sands, 10th Cav., Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal.

Maj. Fred. L. Strong, Chicago, Ill.

Col. R. H. Patterson, Fort Banks, Mass.

Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., Manila, P.I.

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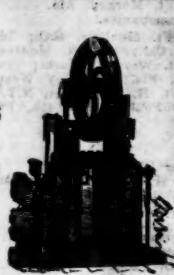
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